BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,477 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. CATHAY	2983	500	J. P. Hassall	15th Sept.
L. PEKIN	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.
L. VALETTA	4908	1020	J. Ormen	9th "
M. THAMES	4101	80?	W. A. Seaton	16th "
L. TASMANIA	4488	800	R. B. Haselwood	23rd "
—ASSAM	2938	500	S. F. Cole	30th "
L. PESHAWUR	3900	600	L. H. Moule	6th Nov.
M. ROME	3013	1000	G. F. Cates	13th "
L. CLYDE	4121	800	E. M. Edmond	20th "
—GWALIOR	2733	500	F. Harris	27th "

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the latter passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
HYDASPES	3284	500	G. Scrivener	12th Sept.
ANCONA	3129	80	H. G. Murray	2nd Oct.
RAVENNA	3812	700	E. Stewart	16th "
MALWA	2936	500	G. W. Atkinson	30th "

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, September 11, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 650. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 25th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 300, Rs. 260, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will ply Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. 1885.
MANILLA	5,000	850	1st Nov. "

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London *viâ* Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1885.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE, *VIÂ* CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1885.
MEDUSA	R. Deperis	3,500	550	2nd Oct.
ORION	C. Meras	3,500	550	2nd Nov.
PANDORA	G. Mottet	3,500	550	2nd Dec.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 420

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1885.
PANDORA	G. Mottet	3,500	550	29th Sept.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.
Bassoon House, 60, Church-gate-street, Bombay, August 12, 1885.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

Steamers.	Tons.	Comdrs.	About 1885.
CLAN GRAHAM	2,950.	C. Alexanderson	25th Sept.
" MACLEAN	3,250.	J. Schofield	2nd "
" OGILVIE	2,460.	G. Nelson	8th Oct.
" MURRAY	3,100.	E. Worfolk	9th "
" FORBES	2,450.	J. A. Guard	30th "

These steamers do not carry passengers.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and Stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have excellent accommodation for first-class passengers.

For information as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 14th August, 1885.

Rs. 25.—For Rupees Twenty-five we send to any part of India, free of Postage and Packing charges, one of our crystal-faced

CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCHES.

The Watches are so well known for their decided superiority that we need not further dwell on their merits. Guarantee two years.

FAVRE-LEUBA AND CO.

Beware of Imitations sold under similar names at much cheaper rates. We do not supply these Watches to the trade.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

By

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "EUPHRATES," 803 tons, on FRIDAY, 11th September, 1885, at noon, calling at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandvie, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on Monday, 14th September, at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 16th September, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 10th September, 1885. Agents.

THE CITY LINE s.s. "CITY OF CARTHAGE" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

CONSIGNEES are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to TAKE DELIVERY of their goods without delay.

Matches, oil, acids and other inflammable articles must be removed as they are landed, failing which they will be exposed at consignees risk and subject to removal to the combustible shed at their expense.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by Steamer's Surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing-shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 10th Sept., 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW ZEALAND
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS.

CORNED BEEF	2 lb.	tins	Re.	1
BOILED MUTTON	2	"	"	1
EPPING SAUSAGES	1	"	"	1
BEEF SAUSAGES	1	"	"	1
SHEEP TONGUES	1	"	"	1
MINCE MEAT	1	"	"	0
RABBIT	2	"	"	1
SCOTCH BROTH		"	"	1

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY; BYCULLA AND POONA.

COCOAS AND CHOCOLATES.

	Cash.
TREACHER'S DIETETIC COCOA...per tin	Rs. 0 14
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA... " "	0 15
CADBURY'S COCOA ESSENCE... " "	1 3
VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA... " "	1 8
SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA... " "	1 12
COCOA NIBS... " "	1 8
CHOCOLAT MENIER ...As 10, Re. 1 and	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FOODS AND DIETETIC
PREPARATIONS
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

		Rs.	a.
ARROWROOT, Bermuda	1 lb. tin	1	12
" Speed's, East Indian	1 lb. "	0	13
BARLEY, Robinson's Patent	1 lb. "	0	9
" Fine Pearl	2 lbs. "	0	8
BENGER'S SELF-DIGESTIVE FOOD		1	4
BRAND'S CONC. BEEF TEA ... 4 oz. tin		1	8
" ESS. OF BEEF, Rs. 2-4; MUTTON Rs. 2-8; and CHICKEN....4 oz. tin		3	4
CORN FLOUR ...in Pkts. 7 as.; in 1 lb. tin		0	9
GROAT'S Robinson's Patent ...1 lb. tin		0	9
GELATINE, Nelson's, in 1 and 2 oz. pkts..per oz.		0	4
HARD'S INFANT'S FOOD		0	10
ISINGLASS, Russian, Fine cut... ... per oz.		0	14
LIEBIG'S INFANT'S FOOD { Savory ...		0	10
" " { and Moore's per oz.		6	12
MACCARONI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	8
MELLIN'S FOOD ... per bot. 14 as. and		1	8
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD		1	0
OATMEAL, Best Scotch	2 lbs. tin	0	8
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tin		2	2
ROBB'S NURSERY BISCUITS ... per tin		2	4
" RUSKS ... per tin		2	0
SAGO, Finest Pearl	2 lbs. tin	0	8
SWISS MILK, "Milk Maid Brand"...per tin		0	7
" " " ...per doz.		5	0
TAPIOCA, Best clean white ...	2 lbs. tin	0	10
VERMICELLI, Finest Genoa	2 lbs. tin	1	8

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
DISPENSING AND OPERATIVE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NOTICE.

THE whole of the valuable and extensive GARDEN belonging to H. E. the HON'BLE A. HARDINGE, C.B., Commander-in-Chief, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION at Poona on the 17th, 18th and 19th instant, commencing at 7-30 a.m., each day, consisting of uncommon roses, palms, ferns, ornamental plants, and orchids.

MORGAN & BALKRISHNA,
Auctioneers and General Agents.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE
HYDRAULIC APPARATUS.

OFFERS will be received by the Agent at his Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the purchase of the following Hydraulic Apparatus for raising Iron Bridge Girders into their places :—
Viz. 1 Set complete for 75 feet spans.
1 Set complete for 30 feet spans.

The same consists of cylinders with rams, pumps, links, lifting hooks, braces, &c., &c., and can be seen on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TEAK LOG TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his office, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (Gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, the 16th instant, Tenders for the Supply of 400 tons of best quality of Moulmein Teak Log Timber, for immediate delivery.

Tender to quote the price per ton of 50 cubic feet delivered at the Company's premises, Byculla, and state the maximum percentage of rejections allowed in the raft.

Tenders must be accompanied also by the specification of shipment.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 10th Sept. 1885.

NOTICE.
SALE OF HIRDAS.

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of the MYROBALAN or HIRDA Collection of the Southern Circle Forests for the season 1885-86 which is estimated at—

IN BELGAUM.

Khanapur Taluka	6,000
Belgaum Taluka	2,000
Total	8,000

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

IN KANARA.

Northern Division of Kanara	2,250
Central Division of Kanara	150
Southern Division of Kanara	1,700
Total	4,100

Khandies of 560 lbs. each.

2. No offer under Rs. 10 per Khandi for the Kanara crop if delivered at the depots on the road sides in the forests, or Rs. 12 if delivered at the Kadra, Kumpta and Honawar Bunders, will be accepted.

3. The Khanapur and Belgaum Hirdas will only be delivered at the depots in the forests, but no tender of less than Rs. 10 for the former and Rs. 12 for the latter will be accepted.

4. For further particulars and terms of sale apply to the undersigned, between the date of this publication and the 10th of October, 1885.

W. PEYTON, Colonel,
Conservator of Forests, S. C.
Conservator's Office, S. C., Yellapur, 4th September, 1885.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S BURGUNDIES AND SAUTERNES.

CASH. Per doz. Quarts. Rs.	a.				CASH. Per doz. Pints. Rs.	a.
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Chablis ...	10	0
			A favourite White Dinner Wine.			
18	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Beaune ...	10	0
			A fine red full-bodied Wine.			
23	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	...Macon ...	12	8
			Distinguished for flavour and aroma.			
21	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Pommard...	11	8
			This Wine is of fine character and in excellent condition.			
30	0	... Still	... BURGUNDY ...	Chambertin ...	16	8
			This is an exquisite Wine, possessed of every charm for which the finest Burgundies are famous.			
17	0	.. Fine	... SAUTERNE ...	... Barsac ...	9	8
			A good light refreshing Wine.			
21	0	... Superior	... SAUTERNE ... from the Bordeaux Dist.		12	0
			Fine mellow flavour with good aroma.			
30	0	... Haut	... SAUTERNE ... very rich and fine ...		16	8
			Old in bottle, renowned for its aroma and fine body.			

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA

INDIAN TEAS.

Messrs. STIRLING AND CULBARD, KANGRA VALLEY.

THE increased demand all over India for these Teas is a sufficient guarantee of their excellence. The price being ridiculously low for the quality, gives the opportunity for very poor man to enjoy his cup of Tea.

The aroma and strength of the Teas is not to be compared.

		Rs.	a.
HOUSEHOLD MIXTURE (green packet)	per lb.	0	13
PEKOE SOUCHONG (white packet)	"	1	0
FINEST ORANGE PEKOE (red packet)	"	1	8
ESSAI'S OWN MIXTURE of pure Indian and China Teas	"	1	4

W. J. ESSAI,
BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES.
FORBES STREET, Fort, Bombay.
BRANCHES—Cumballa Hill and Market.
TERMS—Strictly Ready Money.

THE
GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,
FORT,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

MOST IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS & OPTICIANS
HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MR. H. VOGEL, lately first-class and only Watch-maker and Manager in the firm of Messrs. Lund and Blockley, Watch and Clock-makers to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress, &c.) has the pleasure to state that he has set up in business on his own account under the style and title of

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Mr. Vogel's reputation as a skilled maker and repairer of watches has been fully established; and he has a great number of the highest testimonials to prove the care with which he executes orders and the honesty which guides him in his dealings with his patrons.

Of these testimonials, the following received from Colonel Haig, R. E., is one; and Messrs. H. Vogel and Co. trust it will be deemed a sufficient guarantee of the excellent characteristics of their firm :—

I have known Mr. H. Vogel for several years both as a private individual and as a watch-maker, and as he has asked me to let him have an expression of my confidence in him which may be of use to him on beginning an independent business of his own, I now state that I have perfect confidence in his honesty and integrity, and I can testify to his care and skill in cleaning and executing repairs both to watches and chronometers. Indeed, such is my confidence in him that I would rather entrust any such work to him than to anybody else in India, and I feel sure that if he does not succeed in his business it will not be owing to any fault found with him by those who give him their support.

I wish him every success and trust this may be of some service to him at his start.

Dehra Dun, N. W. P., 13th August, 1885. (Signed,) C. T. HAIG, Colonel, Royal Engineers.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Have made favorable arrangements with an English and two Suisse firms for watches and clocks of all classes and prices, as well as Jewellery and Optical instruments.

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.

Are prepared to undertake repairs of all kinds, which are executed by their Mr. Vogel only; and they assure every customer entire satisfaction in price and quality.

Prices of watches from Rs. 12 to 2,000, in Gold, Silver, and metal of English and Geneva make and of all descriptions.

The most reliable articles are those sold by

MESSRS. H. VOGEL AND CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS, JEWELLERS AND OPTICIANS,
19, HORNBY-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—

"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate that "GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Distillery in Glenlivet, and they respectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

'ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh), obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SILVER LEVER WATCHES GUARANTEED 2 YEARS.

Crystal face, compensated balance full jewelled Keyless Lever.
RS. 50.

Hunting Case, compensated balance, full jewelled.
RS. 60.

Thoroughly reliable time-keeping lever Watches in silver cases cannot be had for less. We can introduce into the market supposed Lever Watches in silver cases at Rs. 15 as startling novelties; but experience has taught us that these watches can only have a transient existence, causing serious disappointment and worry to the purchaser with the result of seriously damaging our reputation.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
JEWELLERS, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS, AND OPTICIANS,
BUMBAY AND POONA.

THE WELLINGTON HOTEL,

No. 3, RAMPART-ROW, FORT.

MESSRS. NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., for nearly thirty years Proprietors of the Hope Hall Hotel, are the present Proprietors of the above establishment. It has been thoroughly repaired, and is within a few minutes' walk off the Post Office, the High Court, the Public Offices, the Railway Stations of both lines, and the Apollo Bunder. Tramway Cars to every part of the Town pass the door every five minutes. It commands a fine view of the Harbour and Back Bay. Wines and Spirituous Liquors of the finest brand. Tiffin and First-Class Billiards. Charges moderate.

ASQUITH & LORD,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
BOMBAY.

TAILORING DEPARTMENT.

SPECIALITIES.

DRESS SUITS.	Rs.	VISITING SUITS.	Rs.
SUPERFINE VENETIAN BROADCLOTH.		SUPERFINE PLAIN DIAGONAL WORSTEDS	62
Super Italian Cloth Linings	75	" FANCY " "	
" Silk or Satin "	85	" With Super Angola Trousers	
Do. LC. BROADCLOTH With Super Doeskin Trousers,		" NAVY CASHMERE COATINGS	68
Super Italian Cloth Linings	85	" BLACK " "	
" Silk or Satin "	95	" FANCY " "	
SUPERFINE BARATHEA CASHMERE. The latest novelty.		" With Super Angola Trousers	
Super Italian Cloth Linings	85	FROCK COATS.	
" Silk or Satin "	95	SUPERFINE PLAIN DIAGONAL WORSTEDS	40
MORNING OR VISITING COATS.		" FANCY " "	
SUPERFINE PLAIN DIAGONAL WORSTEDS	35	" NAVY CASHMERE COATINGS	45
" FANCY " "		" BLACK " "	
" NAVY CASHMERE COATINGS		" FANCY " "	
" BLACK " "	40	MESS JACKETS.	
" FANCY " "		SUPERFINE TWILLED LONGCLOTH	

The above (our Cash Prices) are subject to a Discount of 10 per cent. and Free Carriage and Packing, per V. P. P.

Patterns and Catalogues, containing Instructions for Self-Measurement, on application.

"They are very simple," and if carefully taken, ensure a good fit.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,

ESPLANADE AND CHURCH-GATE STREET.
BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S REQUISITES.

		Rs.	a.			Rs.	a.
Dress Shoes	per pair from	3	8	Silk Socks	per pair from	2	8
Oxford Shoes	" "	2	0	Merino Socks	" "	0	8
Lawn-Tennis	" "	3	0	Dress Shirts	each "	5	0
Elastic Boots	" "	4	0	Military Shirts	" "	4	0
Lace-up Boots	" "	6	8	Coloured Cambric (French)	" "	3	12
Indian Gauze Vests	each "	0	12	Linen Collars (new shapes)	" "	0	6
Merino Vests	" "	1	2	Handkerchiefs (large size)	" "	0	4
Cotton Socks	per pair "	0					

BRACES, BELTS, HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, GLOVES, TOILET REQUISITES, SCARVES, DRESS TIES, DRESS GLOVES, etc., etc.

A TRIAL RESPECTFULLY SOLICITED.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED

INVALID'S PORT WINE

RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON CORKS AND CAPSULES TO AVOID FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

DUNNETT & CO.,

CIVIL & MILITARY BOOT-MAKERS.

WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Heavy) Rs. 22-8 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Medium) Rs. 20 Per Pair.
WATERPROOF "K" BOOTS (Light) Rs. 18 Per Pair
WATERPROOF COMPOSITION for the above

Regulation Boots of every description made to order.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Lace and Buttoned Boots and Shoes for walking, etc. Patent-Leather Dress-Boots, Pumps, Lawn-Tennis Shoes, etc., etc., etc.

ALWAYS IN STOCK.

BOMBAY.

STONE'S LG A LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9 ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRAMJEE COWASJEE INSTITUTE.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 9 p.m.
USTAD MOWLA BUX'S
Entertainment of Native Music.

ADMISSION :—Front Rows, Rs. 1; Back Rows, Ans. 8. Tickets to be had of Khan Saheb M. Bhunjshaw and Messrs. K. N. Kabraji, Shamrao Vithal, and K. Alirajá; also at the N. G. Library and the *Darbar Akhbars* and the *Kaiser-i-Hind* Offices.

TOWN HALL.

SIGNORINA LUISA MARCHETTI
AND
MAESTRO MENESINI
beg to announce a
GRAND EVENING CONCERT
ON THURSDAY EVENING, 17TH SEPT.

Plan and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Limited.

TOWN HALL.

MONDAY AFTERNOON POPULAR CONCERT,
SEPTEMBER 14TH,
IN AID OF THE
BYCULLA SCHOOL HOSPITAL ENDOWMENT FUND,
Under the Patronage of
Brigadier-General C. T. HEATHCOTE, C. B.

PROGRAMME.

1. Glee.....May day.....Muller.
The Choir.
2. Song.....Under the Daisies.....H. Millard.
Miss Kelly.
3. Song.....
Dr. Moscardi Braganza.
4. Recitation.....Lay of the Scottish Cavalier.....Aytoun.
Mr. Manners Romanis.
5. Piano Solo.....Souvenir di Kiew.....Schulhoff.
Miss Hunter.
6. Song.....The Wolf.....Shield.
Mr. Branden.
7. Song.....The Poacher's Widow.....E. Philp.
Miss Kelly.
8. Recitation.....
.....
Miss Fenemore.
9. Song.....The Boatswain's Story..Molloy.
Mr. Lamb.
10. Glee.....Good Night Beloved.....Pinsuti.
The Choir.

Admission one rupee.
Concert to commence at 5-45 punctually.

FOR SALE at the Godown of the undersigned :—
Duc de Montebello Champagne in Quarts and Pints.
Nicolson's Ale in Hogsheads just arrived.
Nicolson's very old and mellow Scotch Whisky.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

CHINCHLI AGRICULTURAL HORSE AND CATTLE SHOW FOR 1886.

THE SHOW will take place on 19th February, 1886, when prizes varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100 will be given for the best horses, oxen, and sheep exhibited under specified conditions. For prospectus and further particulars apply to the undersigned, care of the Chief Revenue Officer, Kolhapur.
M. N. SHIRGAONKAR.
Hon. Secretary, Chinchli Show, 1886.

CHUBB'S
PATENT PAPER-BOXES WITH PEN-TRAY
Sizes 14, 15, 17, and 18 inches.
Price, Rs. 27-0, 29-4, 31-8, and 34-8 each.

SOLE AGENT IN BOMBAY,
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
47, PARSEE BAZAAR-STREET, FORT.

COD LIVER OIL EMULSION.

AGREEABLE AND DIGESTIBLE.

PREPARED with the finest Cod Oil. Both the taste and smell of the oil are completely disguised and rendered palatable and easy of digestion by enfeebled persons and young children.
Per bottle, Re. 1-8.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882 and of the WARDHA SPINNING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition for the WINDING-UP of the abovementioned Company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 7th day of September, 1885, presented to the sitting Judge in Chambers by KHIMJI PITAMBER, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Contributory of the said Company, and that the said Petition is directed to be heard before the said High Court on the 5th day of October, 1885, and any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company desirous to oppose the making of an order for the winding-up of the said Company under the above Act should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his counsel for that purpose and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any Creditor or Contributory of the said Company requiring the same by the undersigned on payment of the regulated charge for the same.—
Dated this 8th day of September, 1885.
JEFFERSON, BHAISHUNKER & DINSHA.
Solicitors for the Petitioner, No. 9, Church-gate-street.

COOPER, MADON & CO'S
SPECIAL REMEDIES.

MAGIC CURE FOR ASTHMA—IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS PREPARATION is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in full forms, gives immediate relief without fail if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit. Per bot., Re 1 and 1-12.

GOUT SPECIFIC—Is confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the PAIN almost immediately and reduces the SWELLING as if by MAGIC. Per bot., Re. 1-8.

HEALTH CORDIAL.—A Preparation used for years with marked success in diseases for which it is intended. It marvellously restores DECLINING HEALTH & lost NERVE & BRAIN POWER. A specific cure for DYSPEPSIA, MENTAL & PHYSICAL EXHAUSTION, nervous and sexual DEBILITY, diminish VITALITY, URINARY DIFFICULTIES, and ENEMIC CONDITIONS generally. Excellent results attended the employment of this CORDIAL in treatment of CONVALESCENCE from fever and other debilitating diseases. Per bot. Rs. 1-4 and 2-4.

IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.—An efficient Preparation now largely prescribed as a BLOOD-PURIFIER. Sufferers from Rheumatism, skin and other Diseases arising from weak and impoverished Blood will find an unfailing remedy in this compound. Per bot, Rs. 2-4 and 3-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GRAEFENBERG'S FAMILY MEDICINES.

Graefenberg Vegetable Pills—
The mildest and best Pill in the world.....As. 8 per box.
Graefenberg Marshall's Uterine Catholicon—
An infallible remedy for all Female Complaints.....Rs. 3-4 per bottle.
Graefenberg Health Bitters—
The most pleasant and delightful tonic ever prepared.....As. 10 per package.
Graefenberg Eye Lotion—
Acts like a charm for all Diseases of the Eye.....As. 10 per bottle.
Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup—
A certain remedy for all Diseases of the Bowels.....Re. 1-2 per bottle.
Graefenberg Children's Panacea—
For Diseases incident to childhood.....Re. 1-2 per bottle.
Graefenberg Green Mountain Ointment—
Excels all other Salves in its curative power.....As. 10 per box.
Graefenberg Sarsaparilla—
A pure extract; the best in use.....Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Graefenberg Pile Remedy—
Never fails to completely cure the worst forms of Piles and Fistula.....Rs. 2-8 per bottle.
Graefenberg Consumptive's Balm—
Affords great relief in all Pulmonary Complaints.....Rs. 3-4 per bottle.
Graefenberg Manual of Health—
A Complete Family Medical Book.....As. 10

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING COMPANY, Limited.

INVITES OFFERS for the purchase of OLD PLATT BROTHERS' MULES as now working at its Mill. Further particulars may be learnt on application to the officer in charge at the Mill.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
WANTED A GOOD WATCH-REPAIRER.

APPLY with Copies of Testimonials and state Salary required to Telegraph Engineer, Madras Railway, Arkonam, on or before the 20th September, 1885.
None but first-class workmen need apply.

TO LET with immediate possession, a handsomely-furnished BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, consisting of a Drawing, Dining, three Bed and Bath Rooms. Rent Rs. 125 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

LIST OF WINES for SALE at the Godown of the undersigned :—

			Cash Rs.	Credit Rs.
CLARET	St. Estephe	Per doz. Qts.	13	14-8
	Pauillac—a nice dinner wine	,,	16	17-8
HOCK	Schierstein—a nutty wine	,,	18	20
	Hochheimer	,,	24	26
	Rudesheimer Berg	,,	28	30
MOSELLE	Moselblumchen	,,	14	15-8
	Graacher	,,	16	17-8
	Piesporter	,,	18	20
	Barncastler	,,	20	22
BRANDY	Fine Old Pale	,,	30	33
	Old Pale, a nice Fog Brandy	,,	24	26
GIN	Schiedam Genova,	per case of 12 flasks	16	17-8
	Aromatic Schnapps	,,	17	19
BEER	Pilsener	per case of 4 doz. Qts.	20	22
	Do.	,, 8 ,, Pts.	28	31
	Imperial	,, 4 ,, Qts.	21	23
	Do.	,, 8 ,, Pts.	28	31
	Doppel Kronen, a very digestible brown Beer	,, 4 ,, Qts.	22	24
	Do.	,, 8 ,, Pts.	30	33

CASH rates charged if paid within a month.
Apply to
C. FLEMMING, 12, Medow-street, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

SINGER'S CELEBRATED SEWING-MACHINES on hire, at Rs. 10 a month, with option of purchase. Instructions free. Price lists gratis. Every duplicate part, needles, oil, &c., sold separate. 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

WANTED, for the Central Provinces, NATIVE ASSISTANTS who are thoroughly acquainted with the purchasing of Seeds and Wheat. Apply by letter giving full particulars and salary required to R. B. A., Post Office, Nagpore.

LADIES' TRAVELLING CASES, in stout block tin, oak-grained. Rs. 30.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

TO BE SOLD at Bennett's TO-DAY a handsome strong-built VICTORIA with fixed coach-box in good order.

FOR SALE, Mr. C. A. Beyt's valuable furniture, piano by Soundy, brougham, &c., at Mount Pleasant Road, Malabar Hill, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

COFFEE MILLS, of various sizes and quality. Would last a life-time. Prices from Rs. 4 to Rs. 12. At STEWARD & Co, 2, Church-gate street.

FOR SALE, a small Child's PONY, SADDLE and BRIDLE complete. Apply JOHN O'CONNELL, Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill.

FOR SALE, a large GUZERAT COW and HEIFER CALF (under 2 months). Apply JOHN O'CONNELL, Mount Nepean, Malabar Hill.

MATHERAN.—TO LET for the ensuing cold season Parbut House, rent Rs. 300; and Pinto Lodge, Rs. 250. Apply to PINTO'S HOTEL.

W. J. ESSAI—Provision Stores.
Forbes Street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI—Daily Bazaar Purveyor.
Forbes Street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI—Household Requisites.
Forbes Street, Fort.

W. J. ESSAI—Wines, Spirits, Aerated Waters.
Forbes Street, Fort.

NOVELTIES, Curiosities, Fancy Goods, Sewing-Machines and Needles for all kinds of Machines, &c., Crockery, Stationery, Glassware. Cheaper than other Firms.—Shroff Brothers.

A LARGE Assortment of Memo. Books from annas three a dozen to Rs 24 per dozen. Call Held from 10 annas to Rs 3 each, Compare Prices. Pallonjee Confectioner, Elphinstone Circle.

A MARRIED LADY, lately returned to England, after 21 years of educational work in Russia, offers the comforts of a home with thorough education in English, French, German, and advanced music. Address Mrs. EVERETT KENT, Dover, England, Referee in India, Rev. R. Page, Bombay.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 4-8 per quire. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

THE RIDGE, large UPPER-STORIED HOUSE TO LET, fully furnished, for two months from first week in October. "B. C. O.," this paper.

CALVERT'S SOLUBLE CRESOL, in 8, 16, and 30 oz. bottles, the best and cheapest disinfectant known. Apply to JOHN FLEMING & Co., Elphinstone Circle.

POTTED MEATS.—Partridge, Turkey, Turkey and Tongue, Veal and Ham, Potted Salmon, Bloaters, Shrimp Paste.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo-street.

PHIPSON and Co., have now a supply of Moignoux's CHAMPAGNE, the new brand, now largely used at the London Clubs. Rs. 54-8 per case.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest whole sale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 9, Meadow-street.

FERNANDES & Co., Family Chemists and Druggists, Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London. Medical advice free.

VICTORIA and VICTORIA FAMILY HOTEL, No. 1 Esplanade, next to Cathedral, and opposite to the Parade Ground. Nice, airy, comfortable rooms.

DRESSES, DRESSES, neat and fashionably made. General satisfaction expressed by Patrons.—Mrs. COULSON, Boree-bundor.

CRYSTOLEUM, Canvasine, Kertaline goods just arrived. Apply immediately. PESTONJEE SORABJEE & Co. No. 33, Meadow-street.

WANTED, by a lady, a situation as Manageress of a large hotel. 9 years experience; highest references.—Apply to Mrs. B., Longwood Hotel, Ootacamund.

ARTIFICIAL MANURES; make them at home. Illustrated instructions sent by post in return for Re. 1, Apply Superintendent, Education Society's Press, Bombay.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

FOR SALE, Portable Engines by Clayton and Shuttle worth; Horisontal and Vertical Engines, Boilers and Steam Hoists by Shanks and Sons, from 4 to 20 H.P. Richard-on & Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

JUST UNPACKED and FOR SALE, CHEAP, CHEAP.—Bismark Summer Merino Shirts, Superior Dressed Brown Balbriggan Shirts.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5 with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SELLING OFF Gent's, Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings from Re. 1 to Rs. 6 per doz. Black Drab Felt Hats of different shapes, Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 4-8 each.—Y. A LACKA & Co.

FOR SALE, Dr. Nolan's convertible Victoria and pair with all accessories. Price, Rs. 1,250. Both horses frequently ridden and driven by a lady. Apply Dr. A. F. FERGUSSON, Colaba.

INFANT'S CLOTHING of every description just arrived Hats, Bonnets, Robes, Pellisses, Pinafores, Wool Boots, &c. A large and choice assortment.—Badnam, Pile & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

PRINTED FLOOR CLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

WANTED, PERMANENT-WAY SUB-INSPECTORS for the West of India Portuguese Guaranteed Railway. Salary Rs. 50 to 70 according to qualifications. Apply immediately to Messrs. MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Bombay.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £900,000 per annum.

NOTES on a VISIT to SOMNATH GIRNAR and other places in KATTYWAR. By J. BURGESS, M. R. A. S., F. R. G. S. Re. 1; postage, 1 anna.

CHOCOLATE and MILK, Cocoa and Milk, Cocoatia, West India Arrowroot, Pearl Barley, Scotch Oatmeal, Baking Powder, Egg Powder.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES, OILMANSTORES, HARDWARE &c.

Under instructions from Mr. Abdoolally Currimjee, surviving partner of the firm of Ismailjee Currimjee & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the shop and godown of the said firm situate in the Arthur Crawford Markets the whole stock-in-trade of boots and shoes, oilmanstores, hardware, &c., on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p.m., the same comprising of :—

Gentlemen's, ladies', and children boots and shoes, ammunition boots, leather legging, sleepers cloth (woolen) socks, and stockings, blacking &c.

Assorted pickles, sauces, jams, vegetable, fishes, fruits, vinegar, biscuits, cheese, salad oil, eau-de-cologne, soap in bars and cakes, french plums in boxes, butter, boiled beef and mutton, China and Indian Tea &c., &c.

Brass cocks, pig lead, copper and iron rivets and washers, lead iron and cast iron pipes, iron-plates, bolts and nuts, galvanized wire rope, Manilla rope, coir bundles, 6 I-pumps, scale and weights, stock holsm tar, iron empty drums, centre and side show cases, cupboards, patent Kerosine lamp, table chairs, &c.

N.B.—The boots and shoes only will be sold on the above date.

SALE OF THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT PRINTING PRESS.

Under instructions from G. A. Turner, Esqr., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Bora, (an insolvent) who traded in hardware, in partnership with Abdool Cadur Noorbhai Bora, under the name style and firm of Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Chandabhai, and lately traded on his own account under the name of the said Abdool Hoosein Noorbhai Chandabhai, and also a proprietor of the Duke of Connaught Printing Press the undersigned will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 21st September, 1885, at 2 p.m., at Pinjarse-street, opposite the old Cloth Bazaar, near Crawford Market, the whole stock of the above printing and ruling presses consisting of :—

Printing, ruling and screw presses, of sizes, perforating machine, English, Gujerati and Marathi types in variety, with cases and stands, cutting machine, models, chases, and furniture, stools, gallies, slabs, brown paper, stove, copper-pots, iron cans, cupboards, writing table, chairs, gallery stands, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 12th September, 1885.

NOTICES

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

HUDJUFF WORKS, ADEN.

STEAMERS REPAIRS promptly executed under the superintendence of skilled European Engineers.
A Stock of Engineers necessaries kept on hand.
Apply to
LUKE, THOMAS & Co., Limited,
Steamer Point.

A FRESH BATCH of ARAB HORSES arrived yesterday by the s. s. Pachumba, at Bhendy Bazaar stable, suitable for Hunters, Chargers, and Hacks; also there are nice Gallowayes and Ponies in the lot.
ABDOOL RUZAK BIN DOOBECHUL,
Bhendy Bazaar Stable.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.
JOHN CAMPBELL & Co.,
19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!
IMPORTED direct from the Continent. Artistic Studies from Life, Classical and Mythological Undraped Figures, Statuary Sacred and Secular Photographs, Portraits of Celebrities, Pretty Woman, English and French Actresses. Selections sent out on approval on receipt of deposit of 10s. and upwards. Price Lists and complete Catalogues post free. Address, Continental Novelty Co., 105, Strand, London, England. The Trade supplied.

NEW DICTIONARIES for Civil and Military Officers and students of colleges. Persian and English, Royal 8 vo. sized, 668 pages, containing upwards of 36,000 classic and 4,000 modern Persian words. Price, Rs. 15. Its reverse part English and Persian containing 22,000 English and 30,000 Persian words and idioms of frequent occurrence. Price, Rs. 10. To be had from the compiler Maulur Fazil Ali, Regimental Munshi of the 4th King's Own Regiment, main street, Camp Poona, and his brother Munshi Mohamed Baker, Secretary to Turkish Consul-General, Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay, on cash payment or per V. P. P.

ICE MACHINES.
WE beg to inform the public of this Presidency, that we have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for India for the world renown
KROPFF ICE AND COOLING MACHINES
and are fully prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for supplying them with
ONE TO TEN TONS PER DAY.
Machines, which we erect complete and deliver in working order.
To remove any possible doubt about the superiority of these machines over those of other makers, we have erected a 2½ tons Machine here, near Grant-road Rail-road Station, for the purpose of proving by absolute facts, to intending purchasers of Ice Machines, their superiority economy and simplicity in working and the PURITY of the CRYSTAL ICE.
For information please apply to
MARTIN COHEN & Co.
Sole Agents for India.
5, Forbes-street.

VETERINARY INFIRMARY, SHOEING AND COMMISSION STABLES.
ESTABLISHMENT.
Opposite Messrs. Jaffer Sulliman and Co., Breach Candy Road No. 364, Girgaum.

THE Undersigned, who has had considerable practice in the Veterinary profession in Madras and Bombay, has at the desire of a number of his constituents, opened an establishment at the above address where
VETERINARY BUSINESS
of all sorts will be carefully, and scientifically conducted.
HORSE AND LAME HORSES,
and other animals will receive skilful treatment.
The SHOEING forge is under the personal supervision of a competent Farrier.
All class of shoeing carefully done. Charges strictly moderate.

Office of Deputy Surgeon-General, Her Majesty's Force.
I have much pleasure in certifying that I am well acquainted with Mr. J. F. LALLEE, Veterinary Surgeon. He is a very respectable young gentleman and has gone through regular course of study, obtained his certificates of qualification and is now practising his profession in Madras and Bombay.
Madras, 31st July, 1883. J. M. JOSEPH, M.D., L.L.D.
J. F. LALLEE,
Veterinary Surgeon.

LIST of ESTATES to which LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION have been granted to the Administrator General, and of Estates which have come under his charge.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER DAVIDSON, late of Sandown in the Isle of Wight in the County of Southampton, M. D.
RAYMONBOO, woman, late of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant.
CHARLES WILLOUGHBY GABB, late a Captain in H. M's. Bombay Cavalry.
GEORGE JAMES YEEND, late European Goods Traffic Inspector, G. I. P. Ry., Bombay.
JOSEPH BRUNDETT, late Driver in the employ of the Indus Valley State Railway
FREDERICK WILLIAM LANE BIRDWOOD, late a Lieutenant in H. M's. Royal Artillery.
ALL PERSONS having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby required to state their claims, pay their debts, and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.
L. RIVETT-CARNAC,
Administrator General.
Admt. Gen'l's. Office, High Court, Bombay, 28th Aug. 1885.

SHAIKADAM ESOOFBHOY AND COMPANY,
REMOVED TO 9, FORBES-STREET, FORT.
ALL kinds of MACHINERY for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Paper and Oil Mills imported from Europe and a large and varied stock of ENGINES, BOILERS, LATHES, DRILLING MACHINES, CART-WEIGHING MACHINES, COTTON-GINS and OPENERS, ALWAYS KEPT ON HAND.

New ENGINES and BOILERS now in STOCK

"Eight horizontal high-pressure Engines with expansion valves from 10 to 25 H.P.
Two Boilers, all steel, 22' and 24' by 5'-9" for 80 and 90 lbs. working pressure respectively.
One Lancashire Boiler, all steel, 26' by 6'-6" for 100 lbs. working pressure.
The following engines are very little used, being in perfectly good condition and nearly new.
One Beam Engine by Sir Wm. Fairburn diam. of cylinder 26" and stroke 5', complete with spur and pinion.
One horizontal Pumping-Engine, can be worked either as condensing or non-condensing, diam. of cylinder 28" and stroke 4'.
Other second-hand Engines and Boilers of various capacity and pressure also in stock.
SOLE AGENTS
FOR
F. REDDAWAY & Co.'s
PATENT CAMEL-HAIR BELTING and EGYPTIAN COTTON-BELTING, both in stock, of different sizes. The Camel-hair Belting, especially for Main Driving, &c., in Cotton Mills and on Jetties, use, is light, very strong, lies smooth, fit for high speeds not influenced by heat or steam, will run in water. The Cotton Belting excellent for hot climates. CHEAP and STRONGER than Leather.
HIGHEST AWARD, SILVER MEDAL
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.
Sales of date over 3,000,000 feet.
ALSO SOLE AGENTS
FOR
THE UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, LIMITED, THE STANLEY REECE PATENT ICE-MAKING AND REFRIGERATING MACHINES.
JOHN TULLIS'S LEATHER BELTING.
CHEAPEST in the MARKET. Samples may be seen on application.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.
HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL.....£2,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£200,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—62, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted communicated through the Bank.
M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE-STREET, LONDON.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£200,000.

INTEREST ALLOWED,
On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.
On FIXED DEPOSITS for
12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.
6 do. 4 do. do.
All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.
For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

NOTICE.
WINES AND SPIRITS, FREE OF DUTY, available for use of Ships proceeding to Foreign Ports.
Rates "In Bond" furnished by
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
Wine Merchants.

DREHER'S VIENNA BEER
FROM THE
ORIGINAL BREWERY
IN
KT. SCHWECHAT.
In cases of 4 doz. large bottles Rs. 5-10 per doz.
" " " 6 " small " 3-6 " "
Fresh supplies just to hand. Apply to
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

FOR ANTYPYRIN & KAIRIN apply to
BRANDENBURG & Co.,
28, Bombay Green.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE		
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	,, 54 0	Rs 56 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	,, 44 0	,, 46 0
Dry Elite	,, 46 0	,, 48 0
First Quality Dry	,, 38 0	,, 40 0
From Messrs. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 40 0	,, ...
STILL ROCKS.		
From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	,, 16 0	,, 19 0
Geisenheimer	,, 17 0	,, 20 0
Leibfraumilch	,, 21 0	,, 24 0
Hochheimer	,, 21 0	,, ...
Hochheimer Berg	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Rudesheimer	,, 25 0	,, 28 0
Marcobrunner	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	,, 34 0	,, ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblumchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	,, ...	,, 15 0
Hochheimer	,, ...	,, 18 0
Laubenheimer	,, 15 0	,, ...
Liebfraumilch	,, ...	,, 21 0
Bernacastler-Rosenberg	,, 18 0	,, 21 0
Rudesheimer	,, 24 0	,, ...
Oberemmelser-Rosenberg	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Steinberger	,, 28 0	,, 31 0
Scharzhofberger	,, 34 0	,, 37 0
Johannisberger	,, 35 0	,, 38 0
ENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 18 0	,, ...
CLARETS.		
From Messrs H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau du Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	,, 16 0	,, 18 0
Chateau Leoville	,, 23 0	,, ...
Chateau Lafitte	,, 23 0	,, ...
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	,, ...
Cru de Barrere	,, 16 0	,, ...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	,, ...
Chateau Romer	,, 16 0	,, ...
From FRANZ SCARVADY.		
Carlowitz	,, 15 0	,, 17 0
BRANDY		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	,, ...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bare	,, ...	,, ...
M. & Sons	,, 24 0	,, ...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	,, 29 0	,, ...
Charles Lezvoire very old Brandy	,, 24 0	,, ...
BURGUNDY.		
From A. DUPUILS, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	,, ...
Chamberlin	,, 28 0	,, ...
WHISKEY.		
Bob Accord	Rs. 18 0	,, ...
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	,, 24 0	,, ...
Talisle Blend	,, 24 0	,, ...
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	,, 5 12	,, 3 12
Export Beer	,, 6 8	,, ...
Flower & Son's Ale	,, 4 12	,, 3 0
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	,, 5 12	,, ...
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints	Rs. 25 0	
Vin Marasque ,, 24 Bottles	,, 40 0	
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummel	Rs. 29 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	,, 17 0	,, ...
Do. do Superior	,, 19 0	,, ...
Do. do Finest	,, 29 0	,, ...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		,, ...
PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 8
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20–50 per lb.	0 11
From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausage)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	,, 1 6	,, ...
Asparagus	,, 2 8	,, ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Cellery	,, 0 14	,, ...
White Cabbage in Butter	,, 0 15	,, 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
Red do. do.	,, 1 4	,, 0 12
From BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co.,	WOLFENBUTTEL.	
	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs. 1 8
Cellery	,, ...	,, 0 12
French Bean	,, ...	,, 0 9
Young Cut Beans	,, ...	,, 0 9
Smoked Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	,, ...	,, 1 0
Small Sausages	,, ...	,, 1 6
Pease for Soup	,, ...	,, 1 12

TERMS.
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.
Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 21st August 1885.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY,
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, FCS. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.
ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps.. Rs. 350
Do. for 5 arc lights 3,000 Candles, each .. 1,000
Do. 10 do. 500 do. .. 1,200
SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OYR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE :—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

NOTICES.

A VERY DESIRABLE FLOOR in Apollo Street, Fort, for an Office. Rent Rs. 75 only. For further particulars apply to
P. BYRAMJEE,
2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

HEART-WARBLINGS.
A BOOK OF POEMS.
By Mrs. F. deL. TUCKER.
In pale blue and gold, with bevelled boards.
A Pretty Gift Book.
JUST READY. Price, Rs. 3-8. Postage and Packing 4 as.
Very tastefully and attractively got up, more than pretty.—A. L. O. E.
A very pretty little volume of songs.—*Bombay Gazette.*
She can be graphic too.—*Times of India.*
Can be had from Messrs. Thacker and Co., Bombay, or from Mrs. Tucker, Temperance Hotel, Bombay.

NOTICE.
NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP heretofore subsisting between us the undersigned PHEROZOSHAH DHANJIBAI SHROFF and FRAMROZE DHANJIBHAI SHROF

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1885.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... Sept. 16th, 11h. 6'm. a.m.
Full Moon ..... „ 24th, 0h. 46'm. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 12	Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Volunteer Club, return m tch. Ganesh Chaturthi, Hindu Holiday.	5 49	6 3	1 18m 1 25 a	7 8m 7 34 a
Sun. 13	15th Sunday after Trinity. Bandora Feast, (special trains).	5 49	6 2	1 59m 2 0 a	7 38m 8 2 a
Mon. 14	Criminal Sessions. Bombay Electrical Co., Meeting, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Hydaspes.*	5 49	6 1	2 41m 2 36 a	8 30m 8 30 a
Tu. 15	Criminal Sessions. Bombay Livery stable Co., Meeting, 4 p.m. Broach Cawnpore Cotton Press Co., Meeting, 4-30 p.m. Departure of English mail per s.s. Cathay, 8 p.m.	5 49	6 0	3 28m 3 14 a	9 18m 9 18 a
Wed. 16	Criminal Sessions. Town Council, 3 p.m. Bombay Brick and Tile Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 49	5 59	4 23m 3 56 a	10 20m 10 12 a
Thr. 17	Criminal Sessions. Annual Exhibition Western India Fine Arts Society, Meeting. Concert, Town Hall, Petet, Parsee Holiday.	5 50	5 58	5 30m 4 48 a	— 0 37 a
Fri. 18	Simla Fine Arts Exhibition. Naoroz or New Year's Day Parsees A. Y. 1856.	5 50	5 58	7 15m 6 54 a	0 0m 2 2 a

* Left Aden at 7 p.m. on Tuesday, 8th inst.

DIVINE SERVICES.

15TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, SEPTEMBER 13.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion, Choral. Hymns 37, 315 and 200.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay. Hymns 21 and 256.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis—Parisian.
Anthem.—"Plead Thou my cause."—Mozart.

Thursday, September 17.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—in the Morning at 6-45 and in the Evening at 4-45.
The offertories are for the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

(Pastor—The Rev. John Forgan.)

11 a.m.—Morning Service.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 302, 237 and 200.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 354, 263 and 21.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 237 and 238.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 298, 296 and 207.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 305 & 250.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 202, 142 and 59.

Wednesday, September 16.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.
10 a.m.—Matins and Bible Class.
5 p.m.—Children's Service.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Alms for the poor.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

ST. NICOLAS' (SEAMEN'S) CHURCH, PRINCE'S DOCK.

10-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s. s. City of Carthage, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket: Gymkhana *vs.* Volunteer Club return.
Band, G. I. P. R., Apollo-bunder, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Othello (s), from Hull; and Knight of St. Patrick (s), Penarth.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Euphrates (s), for Kurrachee; and Sheikh (s), Hull.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO-BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Apollo-bunder this evening, at 6 (weather permitting):—

March	Chiming Bells		
Overture	Le Macon		Auber.
Valse	In the Twilight		Coote.
Selection	Attila		Verdi.
Duett	Lucia di Lammermoor		Donizetti.
Galop	Earl of Chester		Korssel.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Othello entered, and the s.s. Rhosina and Lady Armstrong left, the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Alsmead Beyomine, an Italian, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Ryan, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The approximate return of traffic for the week ending the 5th inst. shows an increase in receipts of Rs. 24,928.

NATIVE MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT.—Mowla Box, professor of music in the service of H. H. the Gaekwar, and his son give a musical entertainment to-night at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 9, Girgaum, who wish to hear native music of the highest class will find this a suitable opportunity.

ASSAULT.—Raghoo Prenjee was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with assaulting Callianjee Jewram and three others on Wednesday, at Duncan-road, Coombarwarra, and Cammatespoora. Callandas Premdas was charged with being concerned in the assault on the first complainant. The two accused, while under the influence of liquor, went down the road indiscriminately assaulting inoffensive people. The first accused was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment; the second to one month's.

THE EURASIAN AND ANGLO-INDIAN DEATH BENEFIT FUND.—At a meeting of the Trustees on Thursday evening at the office of the Association in Forbes-street, it was announced by the secretary that the register showed the enrolment of 290 members during this year, making a total of 315 members to date in this fund alone. The widow of a member at Nasick received the sum of Rs. 234-10-0 from the fund, her husband having contributed Rs. 15-4, the required donations. This made the second contribution paid by this fund during the last eleven months.

ROBBERY FROM A BOMBAY LADY AT BANGALORE.—The Bangalore paper reports the robbery of valuables to the amount of upwards of three thousand rupees from Mrs. Mary Visitation D'Souza, a Turkish lady, who is described as the widow of a Bombay merchant. A few evenings ago Mrs. D'Souza went to St. Mary's Church in Blackpully to take part in the festival in honour of the nativity of the Blessed Virgin, having previously locked the outer door of her house from the outside. On her return at 8 p. m., she found the lock open, and hanging loosely to the staple, and on entering the house, discovered that a tin box had been broken open, and a jewel-casket, containing jewellery, Bombay currency notes, and cheques, to the value of some three thousand three hundred rupees, had been abstracted therefrom.

SMUGGLING CARTRIDGES.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Shewshanker Govindram, Sulliman Sha Saida Sha, a native of Bokhara, was charged, at the instance of Inspector Guider, with importing into Bombay 500 Snider cartridges without a license. The accused, it appears, arrived at the Boree-bunder station by the mail-train from Poona on Wednesday. As he alighted from the carriage, the custom house peon on duty noticed that he tottered under the weight of a canvas bag which he carried on his head. The peon questioned him as to the contents of the bag. The accused tried to put off the peon with vague answers, and expressed his inability to open the bag, as he had not the key with him. The peon then took him away to the Commissioner of Customs, and the bag was opened. It was found to contain 500 Snider cartridges stamped with the broad arrow, and bearing the mark of the Government Factory at Kirkee. In explanation the accused said that the bag was entrusted to him by a man he met at the Poona station, for safe carriage to Bombay. His worship postponed the case to enable the police to institute further inquiries into the matter.

THE PAPAL DELEGATE.—We are informed that the Right Rev. Dr. Macrie, Vicar Apostolic of Bombay, will accompany Monseigneur Agliardi, the Papal delegate, to Hyderabad. His Grace is, we believe, coming down to settle the much-vexed question of the Padroado, or the extraordinary jurisdiction of His Grace the Archbishop of Goa and Primate of the East.—*Deccan Times.*

ACTION AGAINST A JEWELLER.

YESTERDAY at the Small Cause Court, before Mr. Gunputrao Bhaskerjee, fourth judge, Aga Hajee Mahomed, a dealer in diamonds, shawls, and other articles, sought to recover from Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Javeree, the sum of Rs. 103, being the balance due for three diamonds sold to the defendant on the 27th April last. Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Cowasjee Besonjee Setna for the defendant. Mr. Setna admitted the debt, and applied that it might be satisfied by instalments, as the defendant was already paying instalments on account of several other decrees. The judge asked if the defendant was in embarrassed circumstances why he did not apply for the benefit of the Insolvent Act? Mr. Setna said that defendant did not like to have that stigma cast on his reputation, and that he honestly intended to pay all his creditors. Mr. Nusserwanjee opposed the application for instalments on the ground that the defendant had sold one of the diamonds at a profit, and that he was in a position to pay the debt at once. He also applied for immediate execution of the decree. His honour passed a decree for the amount claimed.

MEETINGS OF PUBLIC COMPANIES.

THE FORT PRESS COMPANY.

THE annual ordinary general meeting of this company was held yesterday at No. 6, Hornby-road, Fort. Mr. Rustomjee Billimoria, the chairman of the company, presided. The directors' report was submitted to the meeting. It stated that 54,954 bales were pressed during the season, 47,089 of these at Bombay, and the rest at Bhownuggur, as against 1,11,234 bales last season. This falling-off the directors attribute to the short crop, which has affected all cotton presses on this side of India. But the report of a fair average fall of rain in the cotton districts led the directors to hope that the company would have ample work during the ensuing season. The profit and loss account shows a balance at credit of Rs. 26,362-4-2.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report; declaring a dividend of Rs. 150 per shore; appointing Messrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottliwalla and Beharilal Lansookroy as directors; confirming the appointment of Mr. G. K. Heinrichs as a director; and appointing Mr. Bachoobhoy Callidas as an auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 150. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting terminated.

THE MERCANTILE PRESS COMPANY.

THE third ordinary general meeting of the company was held yesterday at No. 30, Elphinstone-circle, Mr. G. W. Moir in the chair. The following report was submitted:—

"The directors, in submitting to the shareholders the audited accounts to the 30th June, regret that owing to abnormal causes the result of the year's working has been unsatisfactory. In view of the exceptional nature of the past season, the company's agents, Messrs. Lang, Moir & Co., forego half the commission due to them; after which deduction the profit and loss account shows a credit balance of Rs. 1,781-5-4, which it is proposed to carry forward to next year's account. The company's interests, in common with those of all the other press companies in the Dhollera districts, have suffered materially from the exceptionally short outturn this season of the cotton crop. Not only from the limited effect on there being smaller supplies to press, but indirectly also, as the Bombay spinning mills, to compensate for the absence of their usual supplies from Wudwan and other parts of the Presidency, were compelled to purchase largely in Bhownuggur. These purchases were of course sent forward to Bombay either half or three-quarters pressed, and consequently there was so much the less for the full-pressing industry. The actual quantities turned out by the company's presses this year were—Bhownuggur 11,994 bales, Mhowa 2,968 bales. The following figures of exports from Bhownuggur and Mhowa show conclusively the disadvantages under which the presses worked:—Full-pressed Bhownuggur 86,330 against 165,443 in 1884, Mhowa 5,332 against 11,014, or about one-half only this year as compared with the previous season. Whereas half and 2 pressed Bhownuggur 27,526 against 18,024 in 1884, Mhowa 12,444 against 18,824, or actually some 4,000 half and 2 pressed bales more were shipped this season than in 1884, notwithstanding the greatly diminished crop. In conclusion the directors have only to add that, with the good promise now apparent of large crops in the coming next season, they anticipate a satisfactory result in the next accounts."

Resolutions were then passed adopting the report; confirming the appointment of Mr. R. V. Reid by the board as a director, in place of Mr. Rustomjee Framjee Wadia; re-electing Mr. Chutterbhooj Balchundbhai as a director; and appointing Messrs. K. M. Shroff and Balloobhoy Cullianbhoy as auditors for the ensuing year, at a remuneration of Rs. 50 each. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman, and the meeting dispersed.

POONA STEEPLECHASES.

WEDNESDAY, 30TH SEPT. 1885.

To be run on the Poona Course.

1ST RACE.—All horse chase. About 3 miles. Weights 11st. 7 lbs.

2ND RACE.—Arab and c. b. chase. About 2½ miles. Weight 11st.

3RD RACE.—Pony chase. About 1½ mile. Arabs 13-2 and c. b's 13-3 to carry 11st. 4 lbs. allowed for every ½ inch.

4TH RACE.—Hunt Cup. Open to all horses regularly hunted with the Poona, Nuggur, and Sirsoor Hunts. Walers, 12st. 7 lbs. Arabs and c.b.'s 10st 7lbs.

RULES.

1. Calcutta Steeplechase rules to be in force.
2. Rs. 500 added to each race, subject to deduction if the subscriptions fall short.
3. Rs. 5 entrance to each race to go to second horse.
4. 5 per cent. of lotteries to go to fund.
5. G. H.'s in every race.
6. W. I. T. C., Calcutta T. C., and Lucknow measurings taken. Ponies requiring measuring to be at race stand 7 a.m. on 26th inst.
7. All entries close to Honorary Secretary by 6 p.m., 28th inst. Ordinaries at Gymkhana shed at noon 29th.
8. Penalties.—Winners, once 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs.

For further particulars apply to Honorary Secretary, Poona Steeplechases, Poona.

SECUNDERABAD SKY RACES.

THE last day of the races, and a large attendance, with a fair sprinkling of ladies. With the exception of one race, the favorites justified public opinion.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, Rs. 300. For all Horses that have started at the meeting. Distance, 1½ miles.

Colonel Morton's ch w g Linkboy, 12st. 0lbs. Owner.....	1
Hyderabad Confederacy's b w g Malicious, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Gough.....	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b w g Spider, 9st. 12lb. Mr. Gaye.....	3

Time—2 min. 53 sec.

Spider made the running, followed by Linkboy. After the first mile Spider fell back, and Linkboy took the lead which he retained, winning easily. Forlorn Hope was entered to make up the race, but only ran the first 3 furlongs.

SECOND RACE.—Pony Handicap, Rs. 150. ½ mile. Winners excluded.

Mr. Gough's g g p Aristocrat, 10st. 0lb., Captain Conran.	1
Mr. Gay's ch ch p Troubadour, 11st 7lbs., Col. Morton..	2
Mr. Ernest's ch a p Dear Erin, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Broadwood.....	3

Time—59 secs.

After several false starts, occasioned by the misbehaviour of Shahbaz, the whole got away to a good start, Troubadour taking the lead. ¼ mile from the post Autocrat came up with him, and won by a couple of lengths; White-flag, Wild Oats, Prince, and Shark also ran. Enid went lame and could not start.

THIRD RACE.—Arab and c. b. Handicap. Winners excluded, ¾ mile Rs. 199 with starting stake of Rs. 10 to go to second horse.

Dilawur Nawaz Jung's b a h. Arrow, 10st 12 lb	1
Mr. Gough's, ch a h. Golden Star, 10st 9 lb	2
Capt. Garrett's, ch ch gal Sunshine, 10st 7 lb, Capt Conran.	3
Moonir-ul Mook's, b a g Telephone, 10st 8 lb, Capt Aldworth ...	0

Time 1 m. 29. secs.

Sunshine was fancied for this race, but Arrow won as he liked.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap chase, Rs. 300. For all horses that have started at the meeting. Distance about 2½ miles.

Mr Rennies, b w g Forlorn Hope 10st 7lb, Mr Broadwood	1
Mr Hazelton, ch w g Valentine, 10st 7lb, Capt Aldworth	2
Mr Slee, b w g, Admiral, 10st 7lb, Mr Kerrich	3

Time 5 min. 55 sec.

Valentine took the lead followed by Forlorn Hope, which order was retained as far as the post and rails, when Valentine refusing caused the other two to do the same. Forlorn Hope got over first, so getting a long lead. Valentine at the third try got over and did his best to catch Forlorn Hope, but he had got too long a start and won easily. Admiral continued to refuse the jump, and his rider gave it up.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Chase, Rs. 150. For all Ponies that have started at the meeting. Distance, about 2 miles.

Mr Ernest, g a p Forgotten, 11st. Capt Aldworth	1
Col Morton's g cb m Pointsettia, 10st 7lb, Mr Broadwood	2

This was considered a very open race. Pointsettia being fancied for having the legs of Forgotten, whose jumping powers were considered more to be relied on, while Enid's performance on Thursday over the sticks made her a favorite with many, but as mentioned before she was unable to start. The race as usual was run nearly in the dark.

Forgotten took the lead as far as the in and out in front of the stand, when he let the mare pass him, but she refused what has been the stumbling block throughout the meeting the post and rails which Forgotten negotiated, successfully winning in his own time.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, when there were present—Mr. P. M. Mehta, chairman, Sir Frank Souter, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain H. Morland, Drs. Thomas Blaney, H. Cook, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, R. H. Khory, P. Peterson, and George Waters, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, D. S. Kemp, F. W. Stevens, C. A. Turner, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Survei, Dadabhai Navrojee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotamdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerlal Umiashankar Yajnik, J. B. Murzban, Kharshedji Nusserwanjee Seervai, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Ramchunnah Narayan Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas, Pershotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Captain Morland moved that the services of Mr. Chisholm be engaged for preparing and working out the estimates in connection with the design for the new Municipal Hall and Offices, at a cost not exceeding five lakhs.

Colonel Merewether seconded the motion.

Mr. Stevens said the meeting would do well to consider the advisability of having another competition. (Hear, hear.) The competition previously invited had been an entire failure, and had been commented upon by professional papers and professional men both in England and in India. The conditions laid down were so unreasonable as to shut out all men of any eminence, except Mr. Chisholm himself. The Corporation had given Rs. 5,000 for the first prize, but they must not come to the conclusion that they had therefore obtained the best possible design.

Captain Morland said it was proposed to give Mr. Chisholm 5 per cent. on the actual cost of construction and preparation of plans. As the design was Mr. Chisholm's, it seemed only fair that they should give him an opportunity of working out the details of the building.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and lost.

DOUBLE TRAMWAY TRACKS.

A letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the chairman to elicit the views of the Corporation as to allowing the Tramway Company to substitute a double track for the existing single track from Pydhownee to Jail-road.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban was of opinion that the substitution of a double track for a single one would be a great convenience to the public.

Mr. Duxbury and Mr. Waters were against the doubling of the track, the latter saying that the road in question was so narrow that a double track could not be laid down without encroaching on the Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Garden, so causing great inconvenience to pedestrians. He had frequently to go down that road, and he always found it crowded with people and traffic.

Mr. Kapadia suggested that some rules and regulations should be drawn up by which the Tramway Company could be guided. At present they did as they liked, and the Municipality appeared to have no power over them.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was very desirable that some such rules should be drawn up.

Mr. Kemp thought the Tramway Company might construct a second line on one side of the road, instead of having the two lines equally in the centre. He was informed that this system was followed in many places in America.

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RULES.

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2. Rs. 500 added to each race, subject to deduction if the subscriptions fall short.
3. Rs. 5 entrance to each race to go to second horse.
4. 5 per cent. of lotteries to go to fund.
5. G. H.'s in every race.
6. W. I. T. C., Calcutta T. C., and Lucknow measurings taken. Ponies requiring measuring to be at race stand 7 a.m. on 26th inst.
7. All entries close to Honorary Secretary by 6 p.m., 28th inst. Ordinaries at Gymkhana shed at noon 29th.
8. Penalties.—Winners, once 4 lbs.; twice, 7 lbs.; oftener, 10 lbs.

For further particulars apply to Honorary Secretary, Poona Steeplechases, Poona.

SECUNDERABAD SKY RACES.

THE last day of the races, and a large attendance, with a fair sprinkling of ladies. With the exception of one race, the favorites justified public opinion.

FIRST RACE.—Handicap, Rs. 300. For all Horses that have started at the meeting. Distance, 1½ miles.

Colonel Morton's ch w g Linkboy, 12st. 0lbs. Owner.....	1
Hyderabad Confederacy's b w g Malicious, 11st. 11lb. Mr. Gough.....	2
Hyderabad Confederacy's b w g Spider, 9st. 12lb. Mr. Gaye.....	3

Time—2 min. 53 sec.

Spider made the running, followed by Linkboy. After the first mile Spider fell back, and Linkboy took the lead which he retained, winning easily. Forlorn Hope was entered to make up the race, but only ran the first 3 furlongs.

SECOND RACE.—Pony Handicap, Rs. 150. ½ mile. Winners excluded.

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Mr. Ernest's ch a p Dear Erin, 10st. 5lbs., Mr. Broadwood.....	3

Time—59 secs.

After several false starts, occasioned by the misbehaviour of Shahbaz, the whole got away to a good start, Troubadour taking the lead. ¼ mile from the post Autocrat came up with him, and won by a couple of lengths; White-flag, Wild Oats, Prince, and Shark also ran. Enid went lame and could not start.

THIRD RACE.—Arab and c. b. Handicap. Winners excluded, ¾ mile Rs. 199 with starting stake of Rs. 10 to go to second horse.

Dilawur Nawaz Jung's b a h. Arrow, 10st 12 lb	1
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Moonir-ul Mook's, b a g Telephone, 10st 8 lb, Capt Aldworth ...	0

Time 1 m. 29. secs.

Sunshine was fancied for this race, but Arrow won as he liked.

FOURTH RACE.—Handicap chase, Rs. 300. For all horses that have started at the meeting. Distance about 2½ miles.

Mr Rennies, b w g Forlorn Hope 10st 7lb, Mr Broadwood	1
Mr Hazelton, ch w g Valentine, 10st 7lb, Capt Aldworth	2
Mr Slee, b w g, Admiral, 10st 7lb, Mr Kerrich	3

Time 5 min. 55 sec.

Valentine took the lead followed by Forlorn Hope, which order was retained as far as the post and rails, when Valentine refusing caused the other two to do the same. Forlorn Hope got over first, so getting a long lead. Valentine at the third try got over and did his best to catch Forlorn Hope, but he had got too long a start and won easily. Admiral continued to refuse the jump, and his rider gave it up.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap Chase, Rs. 150. For all Ponies that have started at the meeting. Distance, about 2 miles.

Mr Ernest, g a p Forgotten, 11st. Capt Aldworth	1
Col Morton's g cb m Pointsettia, 10st 7lb, Mr Broadwood	2

This was considered a very open race. Pointsettia being fancied for having the legs of Forgotten, whose jumping powers were considered more to be relied on, while Enid's performance on Thursday over the sticks made her a favorite with many, but as mentioned before she was unable to start. The race as usual was run nearly in the dark.

Forgotten took the lead as far as the in and out in front of the stand, when he let the mare pass him, but she refused what has been the stumbling block throughout the meeting the post and rails which Forgotten negotiated, successfully winning in his own time.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A SPECIAL general meeting of the Corporation was held yesterday, when there were present—Mr. P. M. Mehta, chairman, Sir Frank Souter, Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Captain H. Morland, Drs. Thomas Blaney, H. Cook, Cowasjee Hormusjee, P. C. DeSouza, R. H. Khory, P. Peterson, and George Waters, Messrs. E. B. Carroll, C. Douglas, J. R. Duxbury, E. R. Freeborn, D. S. Kemp, F. W. Stevens, C. A. Turner, Khan Bahadur Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban, Anundrao Narayen Vasudeo, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Survei, Dadabhai Navrojee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Hurkissondas Narrotamdas, Jamsetjee Pallonjee Kapadia, Javerlal Umiashankar Yajnik, J. B. Murzban, Kharshedji Nusserwanjee Seervai, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbhaya, Muncherjee Nowrojee Banajee, Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy, Ramchunnah Narayan Khote, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nuthoobhoy, Tribhowandas Vurjeewandas, Vandrawundas, Pershotumdas, and Venayekrao Ramchunder Luxmonjee.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BUILDING.

Captain Morland moved that the services of Mr. Chisholm be engaged for preparing and working out the estimates in connection with the design for the new Municipal Hall and Offices, at a cost not exceeding five lakhs.

Colonel Merewether seconded the motion.

Mr. Stevens said the meeting would do well to consider the advisability of having another competition. (Hear, hear.) The competition previously invited had been an entire failure, and had been commented upon by professional papers and professional men both in England and in India. The conditions laid down were so unreasonable as to shut out all men of any eminence, except Mr. Chisholm himself. The Corporation had given Rs. 5,000 for the first prize, but they must not come to the conclusion that they had therefore obtained the best possible design.

Captain Morland said it was proposed to give Mr. Chisholm 5 per cent. on the actual cost of construction and preparation of plans. As the design was Mr. Chisholm's, it seemed only fair that they should give him an opportunity of working out the details of the building.

The resolution was then put to the meeting and lost.

DOUBLE TRAMWAY TRACKS.

A letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the chairman to elicit the views of the Corporation as to allowing the Tramway Company to substitute a double track for the existing single track from Pydhownee to Jail-road.

Khan Bahadoor M. C. Murzban was of opinion that the substitution of a double track for a single one would be a great convenience to the public.

Mr. Duxbury and Mr. Waters were against the doubling of the track, the latter saying that the road in question was so narrow that a double track could not be laid down without encroaching on the Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney Garden, so causing great inconvenience to pedestrians. He had frequently to go down that road, and he always found it crowded with people and traffic.

Mr. Kapadia suggested that some rules and regulations should be drawn up by which the Tramway Company could be guided. At present they did as they liked, and the Municipality appeared to have no power over them.

The Municipal Commissioner said it was very desirable that some such rules should be drawn up.

Mr. Kemp thought the Tramway Company might construct a second line on one side of the road, instead of having the two lines equally in the centre. He was informed that this system was followed in many places in America.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPT. 11.

EXCEPT a decline of ¼ per cent. in the Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan, Reuter's London Stock Exchange quotations of yesterday were without alteration of any kind, Consols being again given at 100⅛, French Rentes at 109½. This shows the prevalence of a very steady feeling, as the Bank of England return for the week ending on Wednesday exhibits a decline of 2 per cent. in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities, and money generally has a leaning to greater firmness.

The produce markets are unchanged, except for a quieter tone in Linseed, Calcutta to arrive *viâ* Cape being 2d. per quarter lower.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday was steady, with sales of 8,000 bales, spot prices being unchanged, but Americans to arrive 1-64d. higher in every position except October-November delivery. In New York ready Mid-Uplands were 1-16 cent., futures 3 points higher, and the day's receipts were 7,000 bales, against 6,000 last year and 9,700 in 1883. The steadiness both in Liverpool and New York during the past day or two is doubtless due to anticipations of the Washington Agricultural Bureau's report for September, which reached here this afternoon. It states that the average condition of the crop in the ten Cotton states is 87 per cent., injury by drought and carterpillar being reported. As the August report estimated the condition at 96½ per cent., this shows a decline of 9½ per cent. on the month, a very material decrease, and one which gives promise of a much smaller outturn than was generally anticipated a short time ago. For the sake of comparison we subjoin a statement showing the condition, acreage, and, ultimate yield of the five previous crops, viz :—

	August.	September.	Acreage.	Crop.
1885	96½ per cent.	87 per cent.	18,000,000	
1884	87 ,,	82½ ,,	17,427,000	5,550,000
1883	94 ,,	74 ,,	16,778,000	5,714,000
1882	94 ,,	92 ,,	16,277,000	6,992,000
1881	85 ,,	72 ,,	15,711,000	5,436,000
1880	102 ,,	91 ,,	15,951,000	6,589,000

On the yield of the last crop, which has proved comparatively one of the poorest outturns for many years past, the present condition would give a total crop of about 6,100,000 bales; but on the basis of 1882-83, the largest yield on record, a total of 7,300,000 might be reached. These, however, may be taken as the two extremes, and in all probability public opinion will favour 6½ to 6¾ millions until we have something further to go upon. Either figure means an ample supply of the raw staple in the coming season, but does not justify the depressed views held by some people of late who have been putting their ideas at 4d. to 4¼d. per lb. for Middling Uplands, totally overlooking the fact that the past two years have been seasons of small crops both in America and India.

We have not heard of any business having been done in the staple here to-day. The publication of the Bureau report has rendered sellers of new crops rather firmer this afternoon, and it would be difficult to buy freely unless at an advance of Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy on previous rates only.

WHEAT has been firmer, and sellers are asking rather higher prices, say Rs. 3-13½ to Rs. 3-14 for Ekdani Pessy and Rs. 3-11½ for No. 1 Club Delhi. Although favoured with low Freights and easier Exchange, however, these quotations are beyond what exporters can pay, and business is slack.

SEEDS are firm and unchanged.

FREIGHTS have been more freely operated in to-day, but not in a way showing any actual increase in the demand on the part of actual shippers. The s. s. Rhosina has been fixed for the U. K. at 18s. new scale, and the speculators have fixed a steamer for Antwerp to cover previous engagements at 18s. 9d., September-October loading. For Liverpool, September-October loading, a Hall Line steamer is reported to have booked a part cargo at 15s., and a Clan Line boat for October has taken half 15s. half 16s. 3d. per ton.

PIECE-GOODS continue very quiet, both for early and for future shipment.

Reuter gives the shipments of Cotton Goods and Yarns from the U. K. for the East during the month of August, against which for the sake of comparison we give the shipments during the previous month.

Bombay.	August.	July.
Plain Cottons	36,550,000 yards.	28,40 ,000 yards.
Coloured Cottons.	3,400,000 ,,	3,600,00 ,,
Printed Cottons..	10,350,000 ,,	5,100,00 ,,
Twist	1,750,000 lbs.	1,350,000 lbs.
Calcutta.		
Plain Cottons	77,100,'00 yards.	89,750,000 yards
Coloured Cottons.	6,400,000 ,,	13,300,000 ,,
Printed Cottons..	6,800,000 ,,	6,900,000 ,,
Twist	800,000 lbs.	1,300,000 lbs.
Madras.		
Plain Cottons	6,500,000 yards.	5,700,000 yards.
Coloured Cottons..	600,000 ,,	500,000 ,,
Printed Cottons..	900,000 ,,	700,000 ,,
Twist	350,000 lbs.	250,000 lbs.

The main feature in these figures, so far as Bombay is concerned, is the large increase in the shipments of Printed Goods. Calcutta has had smaller shipments during the month all round, and we hear to-day of private telegrams being in reporting serious floods in Eastern Bengal, which is not likely to improve trade in that direction.

EXCHANGE.—With Bar Silver in London unchanged at 47 13-16d. per oz., we opened this morning at yesterday's closing rates, except for demand bank bills. Calcutta coming weaker, however, had a decidedly adverse effect, and a decline of 1-32d. has taken place all round, the following being closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand....	1s. 6 5-16d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 6d. ,,
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 6 3-8d. ,,
Credits, 3 months' sight ...	1s. 6 15-32d. ,,
Francs, 3 months' sight ...	1'30½ ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER has ruled weaker, and very little business has been done during the day. We quote at the close—Fours Rs. 79⅞-16 ready, Rs. 97 7-16 forward. Fours and-a-half are nominal at Rs. 98½.

IN SHARES there has been next to nothing doing. Spining Mills are a trifle easier in some cases. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 lower in first issue.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 14, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite Watson's Hotel.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL.
This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
. AGENTS WANTED.

MR. A. N. DAVER, of No. 7, Meadow-street, has the pleasure to inform the public of Bombay that he has received lately from London the following watches of the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, and also self-winding watches by John Jones with the latest improvements.

18 carat Gold Chronograph Repeater, Double Calendar Heart-shaped Brooch Watches, and also various descriptions of watches too numerous to mention. Also various descriptions of Silver Watches by the well-known maker W. H. Hall, of London, Gold and Silver star pattern chains, Necklets, Guards, &c., &c. Musical boxes with Native tunes, Historical Oleographs, Iron Safes, &c.

A. N. DAVER,
No. 7, Meadow-street, Bombay.

MR. N. LAZARUS'S SPECTACLES.

MR. C. G. HIND, District Engineer, Agra, writes :—"Mr. LAZARUS, after testing my sight, supplied me with Spectacles about a year ago, and it gives me much pleasure to say that I am very pleased with them. I have always found them comfortable, and my eyes were never distressed by reading for hours together."

Pamphlet, with instrctions how to get properly suited for Mofussil residents, free on application.

N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart-row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | No. 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER,

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurtemberg, Germany,
Established 1809.

FRESH CONSIGNMENTS of these celebrated Pianofortes arrive regularly on the 25th of every month by the Austrian Lloyd Steam Navigation Company steamers.

Plain Square.....	Rs. 750
Sympathetic Square.....	,, 825
Boudoir or Concert Piano (on three legs)..	,, 1,425

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH ON DELIVERY.

N.B.—None genuine unless bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE IN FULL.

The Hire System being greatly in vogue, and also an easy mode of ultimately possessing a Piano, MARCKS and Co. are prepared to offer the following advantageous terms, viz :—

Plain Square Piano	Rs. 33-0	per month for 24 months.
Sympathetic Square.....	,, 36-0	,, ,,
Boudoir (on three Legs)...	,, 66-0	,, ,,
Tin Lined Case.....	Rs. 25	Extra.

DELIVERED FREE AT ANY RAILWAY STATION
Bombay or Poona.
MARCKS & COMPANY, Ld.,
Poona : 1, East Street. Bombay : 43, Esplanade Road.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST-CLASS CERTIFICATE
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK
STUTTGART.
(J. & P. SCHIEDMAYER).

THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers, not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, whose Pianos we do not import. Our Pianos by SCHIEDMAYER, of STUTTGART, have iron frames cast in one piece, are the HANDSOMEST PIANOS made, have TWO PEDALS and AMERICAN DAMPERS. Price with Zinc-lined case Rs. 850, or with one Pedal Rs. 800.

See our Illustrated price-list free by post.

SOUNDY & CO. Ld., BOMBAY.

Messrs. LAWRENCE and MAYO.

DEAR SIRS,

I HAVE now had an opportunity of trying the pair of pebble spectacles supplied by you. They suit me exactly. I find them very cool and pleasant, especially for reading by lamp or candle light.

Yours faithfully,
J. RICHARDSON, M.B.,
Dy. Sanitary Commissioner.
Lucknow, 3rd August, 1885.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO,
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,
Opticians to the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
Old Bond-street, London,
and Rampart-row (above Soundy and Co.)
Bombay.
Consultation hours—ten to six.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

BURN—September 10, Margaret Allan, only daughter of John S. Burn, aged 4 years and 7 months. (By telegram.)

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

MAJOR—September 9, at Ahmedabad, Blenda Beatrice, the beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Major, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway, aged 1 year 3 months. Deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1885.

WE were unable to hear in the decision of Government to employ the services of two native assistant professors, rather than incur the expense of importing two additional English professors, the "death knell of the Education Department" and the hopeless degradation of the cause of knowledge in this Presidency. That in a time of retrenchment, at all events, the Government should prefer to obtain in the native market the assistance which the existing staff of European professors require, rather than indent for the senior wranglers which the late Mr. Fawcett acknowledged would be the best for India if we could afford them, seems to be a very natural determination, and it is foolish to quarrel with it. The principle could, however, be carried too far, and if it be proposed to supersede English professors as a class by native professors the reasons against so suicidal a course will be most strongly urged by the more enlightened of the native friends of education. That the substitution would meet the views of a certain proportion of the native community is likely enough, but the more intelligent and far-seeing understand their true interests in the matter perfectly well. Even those who would like to see the professorial chairs filled by learned pundits racy of the soil understand very well that there are some things which a European can teach with more precision and certitude than the most profound of native scholars could attain to. The *Mahratta* is a well-written and vigorous Anglo-Vernacular paper, which is understood to be the organ of the advanced school of Poona Brahmans who have done and are doing so much work in a self-denying spirit for the education of their countrymen in the Deccan. The views on the question of the value of European instructors which find place in the leading columns of that paper are deserving of attention, and if they are a little amusing they will not on that account be the less instructive, and significant of a certain tendency of thought. Premising that "no sane man" can hold that English is the natural medium of instruction for the natives of this country, the Mahratta organ admits that for some years to come that language will have to be used for the purpose. But it does not follow from this that English professors alone can best impart instruction. For, the writer says, we must distinguish between two kinds of English literature : "The kind of English that we want here is not your colloquial, homely, or local English, but the general or thinker's English." Is this distinction clear? If we are at first a little undecided as to its purport we shall be soon enlightened. Besides the serious works of our literature, which can be at once understanded of the people—"what we do clearly understand and appreciate are the works of English thinkers"—there is a literature of "a rather colloquial nature" written "by Shakespeare and others," which contains qualities denominated wit and humour understood by the Englishman, but only to be very imperfectly comprehended by the native mind. "After a good deal of brain-waste we may learn to appreciate such writings to a certain extent, but in no case can the outturn be commensurate with the labour originally spent upon it." There is no use in pretending that Oriental students can take delight in light literature of that—or indeed of any—class. "It would be the last extremity of foolhardiness on the part of a native, if he pretended that he could appreciate and enjoy as much as an Englishman the wit, say, of the 'Rape of the Lock,' the 'Dunciad,' 'Hudibras,' the 'Tale of a Tub,' or other similar works." This inability is traced to a philosophical cause : "The field of the works of wit and humour is co-extensive with the entire field of the social activities of a people. We therefore that differ so much from our foreign rulers in religion, manners, habits, language, and other important points, shall by no effort of the brain be able to derive as much pleasure from their light literature as they can." So that Shakespeare and other colloquial writers may stand aside while the works of English thinkers are being studied. "These are most serviceable to us, and these we can understand without the help of English masters."

In what sense are the works of English thinkers of more service than those of English non-thinkers, such as Shakespeare, Butler, Pope, Swift, and other authors of light literature? It is not unfair to draw the inference that, in the writer's opinion, the works that are most serviceable are those which can be got up with least trouble for the purposes of examinations, and will give the most marks with the minimum of "brain-waste." Still English light literature should not, in the opinion of this sage, be entirely ignored. Indeed under present circumstances it cannot be ignored : "Since one or two books of a rather colloquial nature are to be found in the list of books prescribed for every Arts examination," these books must be mastered somehow, if the necessary marks are to be obtained. And as it would be insanity for a native professor to wear out his brains upon the vain endeavour to master the wit and humour of the lighter branch of English literature, an Englishman must be employed. Only care should be taken to get the maximum of instruction for the salary paid him. "It is desirable that a strong professor of English, as long as this practice of appointing colloquial books"—Shakespeare and others—"will continue to exist." The plan proposed for keeping the work of direct teaching in the hands of the native professors while utilising the brains of the Englishman possesses the great merit of originality. "This professor should not be the exclusive property of the college to which he might have been appointed; he may be asked to lecture on such writers as Shakespeare and others in the two or three colleges that may be in the same place; or at any rate it may be part of his duty to readily explain such difficulties as the native professors or masters may bring to him. If this were done both ends would be achieved without much difficulty. Serious books would be taught by natives; those containing wit and humour by an Englishman." The strong English professor lecturing in three colleges at once on wit and humour to students who, *ex hypothesi*, find it a dreadful strain on their brain-power to endeavour to understand a joke, would be deserving of the sympathy of mankind. But if, in addition to this, he is to explain "such difficulties as the native professors or masters" may find insuperable when expounding to their classes authors not sufficiently serious to be readily understood, he will require to be a "strong professor" indeed not to make an end with a bare bodkin. There is no mistake as to the nature of the position which the Poona educationalist would assign him. "The English professor at a centre—and he ought to be a first-class man—should be more like a referee for all, than a regular teacher for any particular school or college at that centre." It would be his duty to explain the humour of the reference in "Hamlet" to the traveller who goes into a bourne whence no one ever returns. The native professor coming to the referee would naturally desire that the practical joke here implied should be illustrated and explained. He would also require some help to understand the fun of a prince groaning under the weight of fardels, when he might ease himself of the burden for nothing by promising a coolie four annas to carry it for him. The scheme is to keep a strong English professor in a central office as a referee for native professors and masters engaged in expounding the wit and humour of the great English classics to classes, the pupils in which could not comprehend anything not serious without a frightful waste of brain-power, but who are compelled by tyrannical examiners to earn marks at all costs and sacrifices. To us it does not seem to be a hopeful one. As we have said, there can be little doubt that if there were a danger of superseding the English professoriate by native professors, who admittedly cannot as yet, as a class, fill the position with equal competence, the loudest protest would come from the more sagacious of the educated natives. But it cannot be denied that there is a tendency in some quarters to cry out for the substitution of native for English teaching. At present such a cry is premature, and if it were successful the intellectual progress of educated India would be disastrously checked. The *Mahratta* devotes a good deal of attention and a certain intelligence to the discussion of educational questions, and it is believed to represent the wishes and aims of the section of Poona Brahmins to whose exertions the creation of the Fergusson College, one of the most remarkable enterprises of the time, was due. When such a journal, so inspired, can solemnly put forth such a plan as that which we have just reproduced for the reduction of the English professor to his lowest denomination, treating him as a necessary evil to be first isolated from the pupils, and finally eliminated, it is clear that a good deal has yet to be learned from Europe as to the true objects and means of public instruction. The idea of education by example and by moral influence has not yet come to be understood. The notion which generally obtains is, that the only instruction needed is that which explains difficulties and enables subjects to be mastered sufficiently to get marks at the examinations. Any referee who will explain a difficulty will do as well as another. This ideal of the higher culture is altogether misleading, and so long as it prevails it will be essential that those who fill the professors' chairs should not share it.

THOSE admirable letters which Mr. Auberon Herbert is addressing to the *Times*, to the confusion of Mr. Chamberlain and to the delight of all who can appreciate elegant criticism, would be perfect but for one thing. Mr. Auberon Herbert needs some one to answer him. As it is, he has to maintain a one-sided controversy, and one-sided controversies are always tame, disappointing, and unprofitable. He needs more provocation than even Mr. Chamberlain's speeches can give him—speeches, by the way, in which Mr. Chamberlain has nothing to say concerning the whilom member for Nottingham and his letters. Yet nothing could be livelier than the couple of columns of small print in which under the heading, "The Pleasure of Carving another Man's Mutton," Mr. Herbert endeavours to demolish the socialism contained in Mr. Chamberlain's proposals for enabling the local authority to take land and sell it. Long after we have forgotten his more serious efforts to show how State intervention will hinder the landlord in making the best use of his land we shall remember the capital story in which he hits off Mr. Chamberlain's attempts to satisfy timid people that he is not such a monster as men take him to be. "That sudden wild leap into honesty"—in which he startled the world by declaring that he was opposed to confiscation in any shape reminds him Mr. Herbert of the young Irish doctor who, having prescribed an application of ice for his patient, grew nervous as he was leaving the room, and added, "Perhaps you had better take the chill off." If Mr. Chamberlain's "ransom" process is spoken of henceforth as "confiscation—with the chill off," we shall have to thank Mr. Auberon Herbert for a very acceptable warming up of a cold economic abstraction. Unfortunately for Mr. Chamberlain, it may be difficult to take the chill off his confiscatory projects without melting them into some harmless medium in which he might never recognise them. But even for Mr. Chamberlain a rejoinder is possible. The world, his assailant seems to hint, is in danger of being ruined by the politicians. Will it be saved by writing to the *Times*? Mr. Herbert's country house in Hampshire is a pleasant tub for any Diogenes to hide in. But if Diogenes wishes to be heard in these days he should emerge from the shelter of his tub, turn it bottom uppermost, and proclaim his gospel therefrom with as loud a voice as he has. But we can imagine that there are difficulties in the way. What would the once Radical member for Nottingham call himself, and how could he explain to a democracy less conscious than he is of the humour of the thing that he wanted to get into Parliament in order to take politics out of the hands of the politicians—those blind guides who are "doomed to live under a special curse of the gods?"

THE Government of Bombay have just issued a Resolution on the working of the Railway Police on the three great lines in the Presidency during the year 1884. There is little in the reports from the three lines that calls for special notice, and their general character is best exhibited in the observation of the Government that they are on the whole satisfactory, and reflect credit on the three superintendents. "Crime has decreased; the police have been quite as successful as last year in dealing with it, and the conduct of the men composing the Railway Police has been good." What more can we want? On the G. I. P. line there was an appreciable decrease in crime, as compared with 1883, and the police have been on the whole rather more successful in dealing with it. The amount of property stolen fell in value from twelve thousand rupees in the previous year to little more than half that sum, and the only drawback to this satisfactory state of things was that there was a rather considerable fall in the percentage of recoveries. It is evident that a good deal has yet to be done for the education of the force upon this line, if it is thought necessary to include men whose reading consists of little more than being able to spell out words amongst those who can read and write. Only the great Mr. Phœbus, of "Lothair," who held that "nothing was so detrimental to education as reading and writing," would have taken so indulgent a view of the men's attainments. On the B. B. and C. I. line also there was a decrease in crime, with a large increase in the proportion of property recovered to property stolen. On the other hand, there was a very serious increase in the value of property stolen, the amount in 1883 being Rs. 1,095 and in 1884 Rs. 22,897. This large increase is mainly due to a daring dacoity and three heavy cases of theft, probably the work of Bhampta thieves: On that portion of the Rajputana-Malwa system—111 miles—which is within the limits of the Presidency there was a very satisfactory decrease of crime, the number of cognisable cases having fallen from 157 in 1883 to 66.

THE news from Madrid to-day confirms the expectation that the conflicting claims of Spain and Germany in regard to the Caroline Islands will be adjusted without great difficulty, or at any rate without recourse to the absurdly violent measures for which Senor Sagasta and those of the Madrid mob who call themselves Liberals have shouted. All things considered, there has been a creditable display of good sense on the part of the two Governments, and it is evident that despite the outrage at the hotel of the German Legation in Madrid, Prince Bismarck is not going to adopt an overbearing attitude towards the Government of Senor Canovas del Castillo. There are good reasons why he should not go out of his way to weaken the prestige of a Government which could not be upset without bringing Spain in sight of anarchy. That informal and unacknowledged Holy Alliance in which Germany has played the leading part was provoked not only by attempts upon the life of the Emperor, but by attempts at regicide in Spain; and Prince Bismarck, conscious of the political dangers which surround, not merely the Conservative Ministry, but the King himself, will refrain from making claims to which the Spanish Government could not consent without raising widespread dissatisfaction in the country. He would be glad, no doubt, to annex the Caroline Islands, but he would probably forego the acquisition, rather than weaken the Spanish monarchy. We should not be surprised, indeed, if in this matter Prince Bismarck should take for Germany the attitude of "the Power which cedes"—an attitude which, according to a famous saying of his, belongs only to decaying Powers. This would look like making his colonial policy subordinate to his home policy. But, then, he has plainly shown that domestic necessities are at the bottom of all the recent schemes of expansion.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, SEPT. 9.

THE rains are holding off, and agricultural prospects are beginning to look gloomy. Although the monsoon is approaching its close, our tanks have not yet been filled, and most of the *rabbi* and the second paddy crops have not been sown. Many an anxious look is cast towards the skies, which remain provokingly blue. Clouds bank up now and again, and the atmosphere becomes sultry and oppressive, boding a heavy rainfall. But high winds rise and drive the clouds away, thus ending our hopes in disappointment. In some of the districts a scarcity of fodder has begun to prevail. The outlook is very gloomy, and unless we get a good downpour in a fortnight or so, we shall, I am afraid, be landed in the midst of another famine.

The Mowla Ali Sky Races are just over. There was four days' racing, and the races on the whole were considered good. Millar and Brittain, the bookmakers, did fairly well, and although the betting was by no means very heavy, I heard some gentlemen bemoan their misfortunes. His Highness the Nizam attended during some of the races, and the Minister, the Resident, and some of the nobles of Hyderabad were also there. The ladies displayed very pretty toilettes, and many a bet in gloves was lost and won. Altogether the gathering was very pleasant, and all spent a most enjoyable week.

The Fancy Dress Ball given by the Middlesex Regiment the other day was a great success, and on Monday last Mr. Cordery asked people to come to his "At Home" in fancy costume. At half-past nine the hospitable Residency at Bolarum was thrown open to the gay revellers, and a motley throng was gathered there. The reception rooms were brilliantly lit up, and very prettily decorated with old arms and armour amongst other things. The dancing floor was perfect, and, owing to the heat which prevailed that evening, the buffets were frequently resorted to by the gay throng. The beautiful string band of the Hyderabad Contingent supplied choice dance music. The scene presented to the eye was bewilderingly enchanting and picturesque. Costumes of all nations, colours of all shades, appeared and disappeared in one maddening whirl with kaleidoscopic rapidity and variety. And when the soul-stirring music came to a pause, one had time to look round, and try to recognise one's disguised friends. Here a Doge in all the dignity of ermine and robes was rubbing shoulders with a disreputable-looking Paddy flourishing his shillelagh on high; there the chief of the nether regions was whispering soft nothings to a Greek beauty; in one corner stood a fierce-looking Arab chief, armed to the teeth, holding animated conversation with Di Vernon; the Begum of Lucknow had cast off the seclusion of the zenana, and conversed freely with a Hyderabad noble. Then there was a beautiful hornet, who looked as if she could never sting; a graduate of Girton College carrying a load of learning in her pretty little head; two fascinating witches who charmed all with their witchery, and "Mary, Mary, quite contrary" looking very captivating. There were besides two very good Monte Christos, a lovely Esmeralda, a White Rose, Madame du Barry, and last but not least Dresden China, the *belle* of the room. The clown cut merry capers; the garçon paid much more attention to the ball room than to his duties at the bar; and the cook in his gorgeous white satin and blue ribbon belt looked as if he had never been inside a kitchen in all his life. The sleek appearance of the Italian inn-keeper augured well for the goodly fare to be obtained at his inn. David Garrick's get-up was a little more sedate and respectable-looking than on his last appearance in public. His Satanic Majesty did not look half so black as he is generally painted. Above all towered the tall form of the Captain of the Hyderabad Mysurrum Regiment, in his very pretty uniform. Several old uniforms were very handsome, as also the dresses of the last century. His Highness the Nizam was there in his evening dress, and his staff were arrayed in very pretty fancy costumes. Altogether it was a gay sight, and all seemed to enjoy themselves thoroughly. Mr. Cordery was in his political uniform, and, as usual, was most attentive to his guests. The supper provided was most sumptuous, and was done full justice to by the hungry dancers. Dancing was vigorously kept up until the small hours of the morning, and just as the dappled gray appeared in the east, the last of the revellers got home to bed.

LIFE ASSURANCE IN INDIA.

II.

A FORM of assurance that for obvious reasons is likely to find favour in this country, and for which several offices furnish tables of rates, is that in which all the payments of premium can be completed within a certain period—say, of ten, fifteen, or twenty years. Most Englishmen in India have the prospect of retiring after a term of service, and a method which secures a fully paid-up policy within that term carries its own recommendation to persons so situated. There appears to be, moreover, a special advantage attaching to this kind of assurance. Each payment of premium secures a proportion of the total amount. That is to say, in the case of an assurance of Rs. 10,000 to be completed in ten yearly payments, the policy might be dropped after one year, but the assurance of one-tenth of the total amount—*i.e.* Rs. 1,000—would remain. Similarly after two years two-fifths, or Rs. 2,000; after five years one-half, or Rs. 5,000, would be secured in the form of a fully paid-up policy payable at death. Thus in the event of the policy being discontinued before all the instalments of premium had been completed the policy-holder stands in just as good a position as if he had originally taken out a policy for a less amount to be paid up within a shorter period. Of course, so long as the original policy is kept in force the office is liable at any time for a claim of Rs. 10,000 in the event of death; but it is in the event of discontinuance that the advantage of this system is apparent. Instead of obtaining merely a paltry "surrender value" in cash, the assured is entitled to a policy for such a proportion of the assurance as his payments have fairly earned, and therefore he cannot in any way be said to be a loser by the transaction. The difference in the estimates of the various offices for this description of assurance is even more striking than those already noticed. Thus at age twenty an assurance of Rs. 10,000 with profits, to be completed in ten payments, may be effected at almost any premium between Rs. 585 and Rs. 720. At age thirty-five the charges range from Rs. 680 to Rs. 840, and at age fifty from about Rs. 820 to Rs. 1,050 per annum.

There is also a special application of assurance to the needs of Anglo-Indians in what is called, with a somewhat arbitrary stretch of meaning, "endowment assurance." By this means a sum of money may be secured on attaining a specified age, *e. g.*, fifty, fifty-five, sixty, &c.; and in the event of death before reaching that age the sum would be paid to the heirs of the policy-holder, as in the case of an ordinary assurance. If the policy-holder survive, however, he can either realise the amount in cash or can commute it for an annuity payable during the remainder of his life. There is a convenience about this form of assurance that ought to be acceptable in many cases in India. During the years of service in the country, when there is a risk of dying before one's family has been adequately provided for, the policy of assurance is a useful "supplementary reserve," so to speak. But on retirement there may be no further occasion for this reserve, and hence there is a double advantage in extinguishing the payment of premium and in securing the amount of the assurance for one's own benefit.

But it is not alone the rates of premium that should determine the selection of an office. The cheapest offices are not necessarily the best in which to insure. Apart altogether from the question of standing and stability—which we do not propose to discuss, presuming that all the British offices represented in Bombay are more or less satisfactory in this respect—there comes the consideration of the office rules applying to lapsed policies, omission to pay the premium, foreign residence, payment of claims; while to persons of special mental or moral idiosyncrasies the regulations affecting "death by suicide, duelling, or by the hands of justice" may not be without a certain interest. In taking out a policy an assurer may naturally ask—"In the event of this assurance being dropped what treatment shall I get? Suppose that after paying for ten, or fifteen, or twenty years, I find myself unable—or possibly unwilling—to keep up the assurance,—what then? How will it fare with all this money that I shall have sunk during so many years?" This is an important question, for no one in taking out a policy can be sure that he will maintain it during the rest of his life. The old system used to be that if the policy lapsed all premiums were forfeited. These dropped policies were formerly a rich source of profit to insurance companies, who were not averse to playing the game of "heads I win, tails you lose" with their constituents. But so great was the hardship and so obvious the injustice of forfeiting all premiums in the case of old policies, on which payments had been made perhaps equalling or even exceeding the actual amount of the assurance, that certain offices began to grant "surrender values," *i. e.*, to return a portion of the premiums they had received. There is no British life office now of any standing, so far as we are aware, that forfeits all the premiums of its constituents in cases where policies are not kept up to the end. Still there is a good deal of difference in the method of treatment. In many cases offices refuse to bind themselves down to any fixed rule, and merely advertise "liberal surrender values in case of cancelment." But the idea of liberality of an actuary wishing to do the best for his office, and of a policy-holder wishing to do the best for himself, may differ considerably. The latter may find that the office value of his policy, which he fondly hoped would realise a good round sum, amounts to a very small fraction of the total he has paid away in premiums during so many years. Then there may be angry protests—there may be weeping and gnashing of teeth, but it is just one of those cases in which there is no appeal, and in which the aggrieved one must take what he can get with the best grace he may. From thirty to forty per cent. appears to be the highest proportion of the premiums that will be returned to an assurer in the event of cancelment of the policy by any office in ordinary cases; and seeing that risk for the full amount of the policy is incurred by an office from the first, this proportion does not seem unreasonable. At any rate it is satisfactory to know that one's policy always has a cash surrender value that may be ascertained by a very simple arithmetical calculation; and that the office with which one is insured is pledged to recognise that value. For certain offices bind themselves to pay not less than a certain proportion of premiums received on all policies that have been a short time in force; and it is obvious that in dealing with such an office the position of the policy-holder is stronger and more secure, in respect to this matter, than where an official cash value is determined for him by methods of which he has no cognizance, and according to a rule upon which he has no check whatever. It is not always that these actuarial calculations are based upon the strictest fairness. We have heard of cases in which surrender values were determined, not by taking a proportion of the premiums that had actually been received on an Indian assurance, but by estimating the proportion on the English rates that would have been paid had the policy-holder been living at home. Thus the whole of the extra premiums paid for Indian residence were treated as forfeitable; and the policy-holder would get no more than if he had all the time been paying the lower English rate. It appears clear, however, that if the return of one-third of the premiums is fair in the one case it is fair in the other; nor is it easy to understand why the Indian policy-holder should be placed at a disadvantage in comparison with the man who enjoys the double advantage of living at home and of obtaining his insurance at a cheaper rate.

Then as to the omission to pay a premium within the period known in the assurance world as the "days of grace"—a term, by the way, that is not without its significance, for there has been too great a tendency in the past to make a matter of "grace" out of what ought to be purely and simply a matter of business and of arithmetic. To take advantage of an inadvertence, or perhaps even of the miscarriage of a letter containing a remittance, and forfeit premiums paid for years because of a single omission, has always seemed to us to be most unjust. In one of Besant's novels a man who had paid premiums for forty years was killed suddenly just when his premium, through an oversight, was one day overdue. His family, who ought to have received £2,000 under the policy, were thrown upon the world penniless. All the money he had paid away during so many years to save them from this fate was as hopelessly lost as if he had flung it into the sea. Doubtless this incident is "founded on fact." There is in the ordinary conditions on which policies are effected nothing to prevent an office from making a heartless confiscation of this kind. Indeed one might call it by a stronger name. For it is absurd to say that forty yearly payments have earned nothing when forty-one would have earned two thousand pounds. Premiums, presumably, are calculated on the average duration of human life, and not on the average ability of insurers to keep up their policies. Lapses are not taken into account; and therefore when an insurance company pockets all the premiums that have been paid on a lapsed policy, the transaction is a very profitable one—to the company. They—*i.e.*, the company—have received a number of premiums, for which they give nothing in return. True they have been "at risk" for the full amount of the assurance during the time the policy has been in force, but the rates for short-term assurances show how comparatively light a charge would reimburse them for this risk. Probably none of the eminently respectable insurance companies whose prospectuses we have examined would drive quite so hard a bargain as in the instance given above. But in the majority of cases there is nothing, so far as we can see, to prevent their doing so. There appears to be a vagueness in regard to these matters that is not satisfactory. But in our opinion an insurance contract ought to be perfectly definite and explicit, so that whether the premium are paid up to the end or not an insurer may know exactly what he has a right to expect, and may not unwittingly find himself after many years the possessor of a document full of terms and phrases signifying nothing.

The payment of claims is another matter in which a difference of practice is observable among the offices. Generally speaking, three months after proof of death, title, &c., is the limit fixed after which the moneys due on the policy become payable. This means practically four or five months—or even a longer period—after the death of the assured, for in India the requisite formalities often take some time to complete. Other offices fix this limit as one month, and in one or two cases claims are stated to be paid immediately on proof of death, &c. Why there should be any delay, after due completion of the necessary formalities, is not easily understood. The original intention may have been to guard against fraud; and doubtless the directors of insurance companies were not averse to a practice which secures three months' extra interest on their money. But nowadays this precaution seems hardly necessary. Besides, in India such delay must always be inconvenient, and in some cases is absolutely cruel. In the majority of instances on the death of the head of a household the object of his widow and family is to get home to their friends as quickly as possible. When, however, they have to wait for months for the sum of ready money that was provided for this very contingency, the special use and value of life assurance hardly receives a very encouraging illustration. In a case that came to our knowledge a family were actually placed in this predicament. Owing to some hitch in establishing the proof of the age of the assured, though the claim was a perfectly valid one, and there was no hint or suspicion of fraud, payment was delayed for several months; and the unfortunate family were kept waiting for the necessary funds to take them home. At last their patience was worn out, and a lawyer's letter was sent to the office, threatening legal proceedings. Then the money was paid at once, the representatives of the office in question doubtless thinking it better to sacrifice formalities than to advertise a transaction that would hardly redound much to their credit.

There are many other points in connection with life assurance in India that might be noticed—such as, for instance, the regulations with respect to foreign residence and travel, the treatment of policy-holders on their visiting Europe, &c. These, however, are features of minor importance, and may be left to the investigation of persons

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

TELEGRAMS

THE MADRAS DELEGATE TO ENGLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 11.

Mr. S. Ramasawmy Mudaliar, a vakil of the High Court, leaves Madras for England to-morrow as the delegate from the Madras natives to co-operate with the delegates from the other Presidencies in directing attention to Indian questions during the coming political campaign.

FRONTIER INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

A telegraph office has been opened at Bokhara, and the convenience is much appreciated by the trades.

The Amir of Bokhara is at Karshi.

The following items are reported from Kabul :—Prices are rising. Iron is said to have been discovered in the Lughman Valley. The Bahar Hissar fort is being pulled down, the materials being utilised in the construction of a citadel within the city. The artizans who were sent to Bombay to learn the details of the mechanism of the electric light apparatus which was presented to the Amir have returned to Kabul. The recent rumour of the death of Sardar Abdulla Khan of Badakshan probably originated in his serious illness; but he is said now to have quite recovered. The districts of Kurram and Khost are in a chronic condition of internal disturbance. There is fighting among the Khyber tribes, but traffic arrangements in the Pass are not interfered with. From the Derajat frontier a certain amount of fighting is reported among the Beluch tribes, between the Hadianis and the Musa Khels, but no serious breach of the peace is anticipated.

The members of the Boundary Commission are in good health. The heat in the camp has been great, but the weather is getting cooler.

All is quiet on the frontier.

NEWS FROM RANGOON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPT. 11.

A serious riot occurred here yesterday between two rival sections of Chinese. Police eventually succeeded in restoring order after arresting thirty rioters. Six combatants were so severely injured that they had to be conveyed to hospital. Some of them are now in a precarious state.

A suit to recover a racing pony of the value of Rs. 1,200 has been filed by Captain Morgan against Mr. Angus Sutherland. The plaintiff alleges that arrangements were entered into by the defendant to take a half share of the animal's winnings and losings at the forthcoming Rangoon Autumn Meeting, whilst defendant alleges that he bought half the pony for the sum of Rs. 150.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 11.

Mr. Thornhill is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service.

Mr. Prinsep, Judge of the High Court, is granted two months' leave.

Colonel Channer, of the 14th, and Lieutenant St. Quinton, of the 13th Bengal Infantry, are granted 182 days' leave.

Promotions :—Bengal Staff Corps : Major Channer to Lieutenant-Colonel ; Bengal Army : Lieutenant Colonel Dalmahoy to Colonel ; Major Branson to Lieutenant-Colonel.

Lieutenant Shakespear is admitted to the Staff Corps and appointed wing officer of the 1st Infantry H. C.

Major Ramsden is appointed wing commander of the 3rd Sikhs, *vice* Major Turner.

Good service pensions are conferred on Major General Channer in the room of Surgeon-General Smith ; Colonel Stewart, Royal Engineers, in the room of Major General Pearse ; and Colonels Green and Hall, Bombay Staff Corps, in the room of General Leith and Colonel Pierce.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SPAIN AND GERMANY.

MADRID, SEPT. 10.

The Spanish Government has sent a conciliatory Note to the German Government, in which it restates the claims of Spain to the Carolines. The Spanish Government, whilst being unwilling to refer the matter to arbitration, has expressed the hope that a settlement may be effected by direct negotiations.

THE CHOLERA IN FRANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 11.

Latest advices state that the cholera is decreasing at Toulon.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald arrived here from Bombay this morning.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela arrived here from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Nerbudda left here for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo yesterday evening.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.

Good Fair Dholleras	4 9-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	74½
4½ ,, ,,	74½
3 ,, Consols for account	100⅛
2½ ,, Sterling Loan	101
4½ ,, French Rentes	109¾
Bar Silver	47 13-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results.

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined £13,900,000, decrease £1,300,000.

Bills discounted £22,700,000, increase £1,100,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined £22,900,000, decrease £1,600,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 42 per cent.

Arrivals.—City of Aberdeen and Helmsley.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, September 10.

10 p.m.	80·3

FRIDAY, September 11.

8 a.m.	76·4
10 a.m.	81·6
2 p.m.	84·5
4 p.m.	84·0

THE s.s. Thames, with the outward English mails of the 4th inst., left Suez for Bombay at midnight on Thursday.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Corporation yesterday, a letter was submitted from the Municipal Commissioner, asking the Chairman to elicit the views of the Corporation as to allowing the Tramway Company to substitute a double track for the existing single track of tramway from Pydownee to Jail-road. It was resolved to accede to the request of the company, who are required, in consideration of this permission, to make over certain vacant land recently acquired by them to the Municipality between Pydownee and Bapu Khote-street. The Municipal Commissioner, as directed by Government, asked the Corporation for their views as to the future system of management of the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital in the event of that institution being made over to the Municipality. The Corporation agreed to a motion by Dr. R. N. Khory that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to consider and report on the question :—The chairman, Dr. Cook, Mr. Geary, Dr. Waters, Dr. Peterson, the Hon. Mr. Telang, Dr. Khory, and Dr. Cowasjee.

THE persistent holding off of the rainfall in the Deccan is beginning to cause anxiety there. With only two or three weeks of the south-west monsoon remaining, barely half the average fall has been reached. Indeed, it is feared that unless the rain comes very shortly it will come too late to save the greater portion of the dry crops. The *Deccan Times* says that it is just possible that the scarcity anticipated in the Nizam's dominions, will, if it occur, cause that prince to postpone his visit to England. The visit, carried through in a manner befitting his rank, must entail a vast expenditure, which the finances of the State can but ill-afford, and His Highness is very reluctant to put the country further in debt for a purpose that, however, desirable in more prosperous times, is still a luxury which may well stand over.

LIEUT.-COLONEL BAYLEY has been asked to obtain the sanction of Government for the formation of a third Company of Volunteers at Poona.

A POONA paper hears on the best authority that Messrs. Rowjee Vithal and Achrutras (the latter, uncle to H. H. the Gaekwar) have respectively left for Gwalior and Indore, and Messrs. Ganesh Shastri and Jasingrao Angria, for Rutnagherry and Tanjore, respectively, in quest of a suitable bride for His Highness of Baroda.

THE *Pioneer* has received some additional information from England regarding the comparative failure of the subscription for the Indian Midland Railway. First and foremost the thing, in expressive slang, was in itself "not good enough." At their present prices, the Southern Mahratta and Southern India Guaranteed Railway stock give a better return. Then there is the Russian scare, and—more potent and more substantial—the silver scare ; whilst the clause in the company's contract with the Secretary of State, which gives the Government of India absolute control over the rates and fares, is held to mask an intention on the part of Government to keep these so low as never to admit of any profits over the guaranteed four per cent. being available for division between the State and the shareholders.

THEY have found out in Bengal that in Bombay people do not talk, but act. A Bengal native paper says :—"Bombay is becoming more practical than Bengal. We are glad to find that the appeal to our countrymen to assist in the return to Parliament, at the next General Election, of all such men as may be of real service to India and its people, has been responded to promptly by our fellow-countrymen of Bombay. This is practical work, and no talk. It is only in this way that we can succeed, if we go to work in right earnest."

IT is believed that an Act providing a close season for game, and protecting small birds from destruction during the breeding season, will be brought up for the consideration of the Bengal Council during its next session.

THE number of births registered in the Punjab during the year 1884 was 809,912, giving a birth-rate of 42·98 per thousand, being the highest recorded since the introduction of the general registration of births. On the other hand, the year proved to be a very unhealthy one, and the number of deaths was 660,298, or at the rate of 35·04 per thousand, being an increase of 184,557 over the previous year. This increase was chiefly due to the great prevalence of malarious fever in the autumnal months, and the Sanitary Commissioner thinks he has discovered a triennial periodicity in these outbreaks of malarious fever, which he attempts to prove by means of tables.

A CEYLON paper is crying out for the return of the Governor of that island :—"We hope shortly to hear of Sir Arthur Gordon's return to the island, if he is to return at all. The time for the opening of the Council is drawing nigh, and as yet we have received no intimation by wire or mail of his contemplated resumption of his duties. Council generally opens early in October, and to allow of this he should leave London this week. It was his intention to leave London about the middle of October, we believe."

AT Calicut recently a very successful butterfly exhibition was held. It originated in an offer of prizes for competition among the soldiers by Dr. Carleton, the medical officer in charge of the Station Hospital. Nowhere is the species better represented than among the cocoanut groves, and lantana-bordered rice fields of the Malabar district. The specimens were of all shades and varieties ; and, when the different cases were arranged on the verandah of the hospital, they presented a spectacle as charming as it was unique and interesting. The first prize was awarded to Corporal Dean, Royal Fusiliers ; Corporal Scane carrying off the second, with a most artistically arranged collection.

POLITICAL affairs in Travancore are coming in for much discussion in the Southern Indian papers just now. There are contradictory rumours about resignation of the Dewan the Honorable Ramiengar, who is said not to be on the best terms with the present Maharajah. The Resident is represented as trying to persuade the Dewan to stay another year to put things to rights. A Madras paper says :—"No one knows what is going to be done, whether beneficial measures are to be introduced, or whether a prosperous *regime* is to be succeeded by a reign of terror. However, whatever happens it will be vitally necessary to engage the services of as good a Dewan as can be procured, that is, in case Dewan Ramiengar does carry out his intention of leaving Travancore for good. Possibly, Mr. Rama Rao, the Dewan Peishcar of Cottayam, may find favour in the eyes of the Maharajah. He is the senior Peishcar in the whole State, and if indigenous talent is to be appreciated, he stands a fair chance of occupying the ministerial chair."

THE "mad Englishman," says the *St. James's Gazette*, is hardly to be met with in a day's journey on the Rhine this year, and, as a consequence, the hotels are deserted, their landlords in despair. What tourists there are are Dutch, and there is not much to be made off them. Most tragic part of all, the waiters who speak English are forgetting the language through having no one to converse with. At one once popular hostelry the English-speaking waiter has had to resort to the desperate expedient of keeping up his English by murmuring "roast-bif—clean towel—exorbitant," and "exorbitant—clean towel—roast-bif," to his napkin ; and the natives who are unacquainted with the language look upon him as a man gone wrong. Others seriously meditate a journey to London in the hope to prepare for next season. Such a dearth of Englishmen on the Rhine has not been known for many years, and there is no cause to assign for it but the depression in trade. The "mad Englishman" is not so mad as to travel with empty pockets.

UNDER the heading, "A Polite Expostulation," the *Pall Mall Gazette* prints the following letter from Mr. Mitchell Henry, M.P. :—Sir,—I wish to know by what right you send here your filthy and lying publication, by which during my absence I find you have been poisoning the minds of young and innocent people here ? In London I was able to some extent to protect my house hold by stopping your paper, but it seems you even distribute it gratuitously where it is not wanted, but abhorred. Perhaps you will tell the public that your brutal communication from "One within the Labyrinth" was also necessary to expose crimes. You have got into such a groove of obscenity that you appear unable to get out of it, and your moral sense seems utterly confounded. I hope, but do not expect, you will publish this. Mitchell Henry, Kylemore Castle, Galway, August 15. To this letter the *Pall Mall Gazette* appended the following note :—"Copies of the 'Maiden Tribute' were sent to all the ministers of religion in the three kingdoms. As Mr. Mitchell Henry is not in orders, we are not responsible for any literature sent to Kylemore Castle."

THE *Saturday Review* makes much of certain symptoms of disunion in the Radical ranks. Look where the political student will, it says, he finds nothing but Radicals blaming each other, or attacking the late Government, or nervously, and without apparent confidence in their own consolation, reassuring themselves with the thought that Mr. Gladstone would never have retired from office if he had not meant to spirit himself up to a new Opposition campaign. On one side appear divers respectable partisans of respectable Liberalism expressing themselves in regard to Mr. Chamberlain's too airy programmes very much as Mr. Grossmith expresses himself at the Savoy Theatre in reference to the flowers that bloom in the spring. On another, Mr. Hennessy denounces the "aristocratic ignorance," the "Ministerial self-sufficiency," the "blunders" of the late Cabinet. The putting of the Conservatives into office seems to be more and more bitterly regretted every day, and robust provincial Liberals are to be found recording in print their melancholy conviction that the conduct of their chiefs resembles that of a man who goes away from home for months, leaving his house in the care of manics or burglars.

THE lull in political activity which has succeeded the winding up of the Parliamentary Session makes it difficult to believe that we are within a couple of months of the dissolution. In Ireland, however, the calm is not so real as it seems, for on all sides silent preparations are being made for the registrations and the elections in November. As to what the issue is likely to be conflicting estimates have been formed. The Nationalists express great confidence in the result, and in fact expect to sweep every seat, even in Ulster, clear alike of Whig or Tory. There organisation is being put in readiness to bring the whole strength to bear upon the struggle, so that full advantage may be taken of every opportunity which may be offered for running in a candidate of their own, even in constituencies which have hitherto been strongholds of either Conservatives or Liberals. On the other hand, the Conservatives and Liberals are exerting themselves. In some instances the Democratic element and the old territorial influence will be brought into collision unless means can be found to satisfy the demands of the new electorate. Two candidates professing the same principles, but representing different social classes, are put forward, and as neither party is willing to give way there is a risk that even the little strength which loyalists, whether Whig or Tory, possess will be frittered away in local and personal feuds. The *Daily Express*, commenting upon the state of parties in Ulster, urges the necessity of united action, and suggests that both Liberals and Conservatives should come to an amicable understanding, so as to prevent the return of revolutionary candidates for places which the loyalists, by combining their forces, could secure.

OUR NEW SEWERAGE SYSTEM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When last year the Corporation gave its sanction to a new underground sewerage system for the Fort section of the city, I resolved to say nothing more about the sewerage of Bombay until the sanctioned work was completed. I came to this resolve because I had secured what I had for many years been contending for, namely, a trial sewerage scheme put in over a limited area, which would test the sanitary efficiency of the system. I knew sufficient of the sewer engineering of Bombay, as carried out during the last twenty years, to enable me to see that everything that has been done was purely experimental. I saw many follies committed, much money wasted, and much health destroyed by previous operations ; and I came to the conclusion that all future work of this kind should be done over sectional areas of the city, one section at a time, for the purpose of gaining the experience we required and giving confidence to the people we were going to sewer. I assumed this attitude in regard to our sewerage system many years ago, and have endeavoured to sustain it ever since. I have been represented over and over again as "the leader of the opposition" of the new sewerage system, as I am again so represented in your leading article to-day, and I have suffered many disabilities in consequence of this representation. But permit me to say, as emphatically as I can, that this is gross misrepresentation, as I have just endeavoured to show. It is this misrepresentation which induces me to write this letter. In this very article, only a few lines below the misrepresentation, allusion is made to two members of the Corporation sub-committee who "confined their attention to the point submitted to them," and who recommended the Corporation to sanction the house connections of the first section of the sewerage scheme. The whole discussion of the question by the Corporation on Saturday last turned upon this sanction, and yet I am taxed in your article with "asking that the debate should be postponed, not to discuss the question, but to propose that its consideration should be deferred until the more expensive Tansa scheme should be financed," and the fact that I was one of the two members who recommended the house connections to be sanctioned was withheld. I ask if it was not possible to accept in good faith the statement made in my name to the Corporation that I wished that no other large scheme for a large expenditure of money should be considered by the Corporation pending the sanction of the Tansa water scheme, without taxing me with obstructing the putting in of the house connections, to which I had just previously signed my name ? I say that I would have asked the Corporation to withhold its sanction to any other proposal for a large money expenditure under similar conditions. It would appear, however, that anything is fair, if sewage is the battlefield. I shall endeavour to remember this controversial principle, though not to profit by it.

I might take exception to the whole tone of your article in reference to the existing sewerage system, and show conclusively that it is unsensational, as opposed to fact. If there is any truth in the horrors you have thrown round the existing "old, decaying, porous-walled, flat-bottomed sewers," would these horrors not be intensified over the large districts that are absolutely without sewers ? And would not the mortality in the old sewer districts be greater than in the districts with new sewers, and would not the mortality in the absolutely unsewered districts be greater still ? We know that the facts point the opposite way. But I will not make this part of the subject a controversial matter, preferring as I do to wait and watch the progress of the Fort sewerage. We shall all then be a little wiser about sewers in Bombay than we are at present. This much I will, however, promise, namely, that if the Fort system of sewerage will improve the health of the district, and I am able to do so when that time comes, I shall most willingly come forward publicly to approve of the sanitary success that has been achieved, and propose a vote of confidence in closed sewers. Much has been said about the Commissioner's "admirable statement of the facts bearing on the question" of underground sewerage in Bombay, and of its effect on the Corporation. I confess there is a power in eloquence which is irresistible, but although I have recommended the Corporation to sanction the putting in of house-connections to the first portion of the sewerage, I do so only because the Corporation had previously given its sanction to the measure. I could not and do not forget that this is a scheme of underground sewerage without an adequate water-supply, and that over a considerable portion of the district the people have barely sufficient water for the necessaries of life. If the Commissioner could have told the Corporation that he had the water ready for the sewerage his speech would indeed have been an "admirable statement" ; but as he could only tell the members that the water was still at Tansa, and that if it was wanted they must go and fetch it, the speech was about five or six years in advance of the time, and so also was the sewerage of the first district.—Yours, &c.,

Byculla, Sept 10. THOMAS BLANEY.

THE SCHOOL COURSE AND MEDICAL COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The old graduates and the present professors of the Grant Medical College have been quarrelling over the necessity of a second school of medicine to prevent the overcrowding of the college, with the result that, instead of the establishment of a new college for medical education, we are threatened with an enhancement of the standard of admission to the old one. This is calculated to add materially to the pressure on the purse of many a parent, and on the brain and muscle of many students. The proposal now made to the Syndicate is to raise the standard of admission to the Grant Medical College from the Matriculation to the Previous Examination of the University, cannot but affect this. The proposal will no doubt be accepted on the ground that the mere matriculated student is not sufficiently advanced in his knowledge of English to be able to follow the lectures of the professors ; but if this is a fact it is strange it was not brought out until this demand for a second medical school was made. What I submit, however, and entreat the authorities to pay attention to, is that the true remedy for the evil, if any exist, of imperfect preparation will not be the raising of the standard of admission as proposed, but of the Matriculation standard, so as to enable the student, as of old, to enter on his college studies, whether in arts or medicine. The Grant College authorities should therefore apply to the Director of Public Instruction, instead of moving the University and thus needlessly prolonging the college course by one year, and so adding to the burdens of the parents in these hard times.

PATERFAMILIAS.

Sept. 11.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cts.	Fort. In. cts.	Esplanade. In. cts.	Byculla. In. cts.
Previously registered	53 61	55 94	56 35	59 43
Sept. 10, Thursday	.....	.....	.....	.....
,, 11, Friday	.....	.....	0 1	0 8
Total	53 61	55 94	56 36	59 51
Corresponding date last year	66 36	66 7	63 8	62 36

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, September 10.

Means of observations at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., p.m. *and* 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected	29·791
Temperature of the Air	81·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	79·4
Dew Point	77·2
Relative humidity of Air	753
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	7·5
Maximum temperature of air (read at 4 p.m.)	85·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Direction of Wind	W. SE. W.	WNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	159
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	1·65
,, year	57·91
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 11th Sept.	0·27

* From midnight to midnight.

GAIETY THEATRE.

A VERY large audience filled the Gaiety Theatre on Thursday evening, when a new local burlesque, "specially written to suit the times," was produced by the English Comedy and Variety Company. The fact that the "railway cases" have aroused considerable public feeling was made clear by the manner in which the peculiar humour of "Trial by Judges, or Who Made the Cat-lie?" was received. The piece bore unmistakable signs of haste in preparation, both as to the *mise en scène* and the dialogue ; but such as it was, it succeeded in pleasing the audience—which, in so ephemeral a production, is perhaps after all the principal thing. It was preceded by a comedietta entitled "Half-past Three," the whole burden of which rested on the shoulders of Mr. George Anderson and Miss May Anderson, as Mr. and Mrs. Simon Lullaby, a married pair whose happiness is marred by the insidious friendship of a Mr. Brown, who for a time leads Mr. Lullaby to spend his evenings at taverns and clubs. However, it is discovered that Brown's intentions are "strictly dishonourable :" Mr. Lullaby casts him off ; and happiness reigns once more. The piece was well received, Mr. Anderson being much applauded for his admirable impersonation of a jolly husband who lets himself in with a latch-key in the morning. Several songs and dances followed. Mr. Hunter sang "Flipperty Flop" with a great deal of humour, and Miss May Anderson was effective in her song and dance, "Rose, Thistle, and Shamrock." Mr. Tom Withom stormed the hearts of the demonstrative gentlemen in the "backseats" by dancing a hornpipe Then followed the *pièce de resistance*. The curtain rose on a court of justice and the trial of an engine-driver who is supposed to have caused an accident on the railway. The defendant, before the proceedings commence, relates the facts of his case in song. He was, he says, for a long time a favourite with his superiors, and everything went well. But through a mistake in the working of a semaphore, he one day got into trouble. Before taking their seats the two judges gave in song the reasons which had led them to adopt their profession. The case of the engine-driver was gone into, and disposed of summarily. As he did not plead guilty he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment, and on his counsel objecting, the sentence was enhanced to twelve months. After this fashion, the recent trials were extravagantly burlesqued, and the climax was attained by one of the judges declaring the Penal Code to be "Gadgey," and sentencing an engine to six months' imprisonment for running into a trolly.

THE ABKARI COMMISSION.

THE Abkari Commission, consisting of Mr. J. H. Grant, president, Sir Frank Souter, and Mr. Sorabjee Shapoorjee Bengalee, resumed its sittings in the Secretariat yesterday at 12 o'clock. Mr. Perozshah Mehta and Mr. Shamrao, pleader, represented the bhundarees.

Tatoo Abbajee, a bhundaree, gave the following answers to the questions previously furnished, and which we have already published. The term bhundaree, as it was understood in Bombay and places situate along the coast, in Thana, Colaba, and Ratnagherry zillas, implies persons who follow the occupation of tapping and drawing juice from the cocoanut and brab trees, as also selling and otherwise dealing in the pure juice, as well as spirit distilled from it. There are about 18,000 bhundarees, of whom about 10,000 follow their occupation in Bombay. Prior to 1881 about 30,000 cocoanut and brab trees were tapped annually, and there were then 2,000 bhundarees connected with the distilleries and liquorshops in Bombay, and about 3,000 tappers and toddy-drawers. The 152 tapping and 46 distilling licences gave employment to about 10,000 persons ; and they had all been thrown out of employment by the cessation of the toddy tapping and distilling business. Toddy can be drawn from date trees during the fair season, *i.e.*, from the middle of June to the end of September. Such toddy, therefore, can be obtained in any quantity during the fair season only, but the poor and labouring classes in Bombay do not drink it, and they are unable to buy other liquor. Toddy from date trees does not agree with their constitutions, and they do not consider it so wholesome as toddy from cocoanut trees. Out of 18,957 cocoanut and brab trees tapped in 1883-84 raw toddy drawn from about 200 trees was actually sold in about 33 shops holding licenses from the Collector. The shop keepers could not sell any other kind of toddy. The least number of trees in each license is fifty. During the rainy season date trees are not tapped, and no toddy is produced from them. Prior to 1878 bhundarees were allowed to sell unfermented raw toddy free of license in carts, as they liked, when a considerably larger quantity was sold and consumed in Bombay. In consequence of the discontinuance of the sale of unfermented raw toddy without a license, and the increase of the tax payable to Government, toddy distilling has proved profitable to Government, and not to the bhundarees. The fact that license fees, though increased from time to time, have been paid does not show that the trade is able to bear the burden of the highest tree tax, viz., Rs. 18 per annum per tree. The bhundarees say that even since the increase in the taxation of trees they endeavour, not being able to follow any other occupation, to "pull on" in their hereditary trade until they are obliged to sell all their estates for the purpose of paying the taxes and earning their livelihood. The records of the Collector show that many defaults of payment have been made by the bhundarees. They are now reduced to a state of starvation. The arrangement proposed could not be equitable because (1) the cost of tapping and drawing toddy from cocoanut and brab trees (which includes the fazendar's rent for trees) is considerably greater than the cost of procuring mhowra flowers for distillation ; (2) the production of toddy liquor cannot keep pace with the production of mhowra liquor, inasmuch as the mhowra flowers can be had in any quantity ; (3) there is no charge levied by Government on mhowra *bhuttees*, while a charge of Rs. 40 for each still is levied in Bombay on toddy *bhuttees*. Toddy spirit cannot compete with the mhowra spirit as regards strength, although the duty on mhowra is ten annas per gallon in excess of that levied on toddy. The discontinuance of the toddy business would produce the following consequences. (1) the bhundarees will be deprived of their hereditary trade, and not being accustomed to any other business, will be reduced to starvation. 2. Mhowra spirit being cheaper than toddy, the greater portion of the population of Bombay is not able to purchase mhowra spirit, and if no toddy is procurable the public will be deprived of the use of an article which they consider wholesome and conducive to health. 3. Most of the inhabitants are unable to purchase mhowra spirit, and they dislike it because they are not accustomed to it. If there were no toddy manufactured, they would have to use mhowra spirit against their wish. 4. Acting thus, Government would be adopting a policy which, it is submitted, is unjust and oppressive in its effect. 5. There would be less consumption of toddy spirit, and therefore Government would suffer a loss in revenue. It is stated that by the discontinuance of the manufacture and sale of toddy spirit there has been an increase of upwards of two lakhs in the revenue ; but if toddy spirit were allowed to be sold as before, nearly 20,000 cocoanut and brab trees would be tapped, and produce 300,000 gallons of that spirit, in place of 114,582 gallons of mhowra spirit, and thereby more than 34 lakhs would be realised by Government. This being so both the Government and the public suffer—the former in revenue ; the latter, speaking of the labourers and fishermen and milkhands, would not be able to buy the toddy liquor nor use the mhowra liquor. They use toddy because of its wholesomeness, and because it keeps up their spirits to do the hard work they have to do. Only 33 cocoanut trees were allowed to be exchanged in one year in respect of a license for 100 trees. The Collector assumes that each tree yields 14 gallons of toddy per year, because the license for 100 trees produces about 1,440 gallons ; but, correctly speaking, this amount is produced from 133 trees, and therefore each tree yields less than 14 gallons. According to the rates proposed to be levied of still head duty, each tree would pay about Rs. 36. The rate of Rs. 18 per annum per tree presses heavily already on the bhundarees ; and the proposed rate is out of the question. The bhundarees do not require a license for less than a year, but whenever a license is issued in August or any other month in the year it should be for the next twelve months. Such a course would not produce the result the Government fears. The contract for toddy is between Government and a bhundaree, and if the latter should fail in payment of the Government tax the Collector can cancel his license without having recourse to the fazendars. More shops are wanted, and Government should not demand more than Rs. 100 as fee for the license of each shop. The reason that the 100 licenses were not taken up was that the cocoanut and brab trees were not tapped by the bhundarees in consequence of the tax.

The Commission adjourned till 2-30 p.m. on Tuesday.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents scurvy, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price Re. 1 per bottle, of all Chemists and Perfumers. Sole Manufacturers, Drug Company, Limited, 8, Farringdon Road, London.

THE ENHANCEMENT OF SENTENCE ON MR. FOX.

APPLICATION FOR A REVIEW OF JUDGMENT.

MR. BRANSON, with Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared on Wednesday afternoon at the Appellate Court, before Mr. Nanabhoy Haridas and Sir William Wedderburn, and applied for a review of their lordships' judgment in the case of Mr. C. P. Fox, the assistant engineer employed on the Southern Mahratta Railway. The application was based upon the following petition submitted by Mr. Fox to the High Court :—

"Your petitioner, omitting to carry a lamp on the trolly in his charge, by which he and others were on the 13th April travelling between Annigeri and Gadag, on the South Deccan part of the line of the Southern Mahratta Railway Company, was on the 22nd day of April last sentenced to a fine of Rs. 50, which was duly paid. Some months afterwards a notice was served upon your petitioner, requiring him to show cause before this Honourable Court why such sentence should not be enhanced ; and on the 27th day of August last your petitioner was ordered to be simply imprisoned for one calendar month for the offence in question.

"Your petitioner, under the circumstances which have happened, probably erred in not personally appearing, or causing himself to be represented on the return of the notice so served upon him. But such omission was induced by the belief that as it had called for and would have the advantage of perusing the original proceedings, this Honourable Court would come to the conclusion already arrived at by the court of first instance, and uphold the sufficiency of the fine already imposed and paid.

"Your petitioner now learns that the railway company, who had in no way been parties to the proceedings in the court below, were actually represented before this Honourable Court, by counsel, who referred to certain rules framed under the Indian Railway Act 4 of 1879 and sanctioned by the Governor-General of India in Council.

"As the existence of these rules may have influenced the decision of this Honourable Court, your petitioner would respectfully urge that the accident having occurred on a line still under construction, and not opened to the public, such rules were altogether inapplicable to that portion of the line, and have not the force of law, so as to make their breach an offence punishable under the Railway Act, and that they were, therefore, improperly included in the record of the proceedings in this case.

"The death of Gangaram, the trollyman, was purely accidental, and as the death of your petitioner might as easily have been caused on the same occasion, it cannot be assumed that he would have rashly neglected a precaution which, if an engine had been on the line on the evening in question, would have been taken for the common safety of your petitioner and his subordinates."

Mr. Branson said he appeared there with Mr. Inverarity to make an application for a review of their lordships' decision in the case of Mr. Fox. The application was, of course, of an emergent nature.

Mr. Nanabhai Haridas.—It is a pity nobody appeared for Mr. Fox when the case first came on before this court.

Mr. Branson replied that it was really a very great pity that Mr. Fox was not represented on that occasion. He probably did not think it worth while incurring the heavy expense of instructing counsel in the matter. Besides, his absence from the scene of his duty would have interfered very much with the progress of the works. Under all the circumstances of the case, he did not think it worth his while to appear before the court, especially remembering that the conviction conveyed no imputation upon his character of any sort or description whatever, that the railway company were perfectly satisfied with him, and that thinking he was not in any way to blame, they had continued him in his office, notwithstanding the conviction. He must also have thought, and with good reason, that their lordships would not confirm the conviction, much less enhance the sentence.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai remarked that the accused had himself pleaded guilty.

Mr. Branson said that might be so. But he had pleaded guilty under a mistaken apprehension of what the law was. It was plain from the records that the rule for the infraction of which he was sentence, was no rule at all in law ; but was simply a departmental order, which could only be enforced departmentally by the officer using it. The rule under which he was convicted was clearly not a rule which could be enforced under the Railway Act. Mr. Branson said that his point shortly, with reference to the Railway Act, was that under sections 25 and 26 of Act 4 of 1879 there could be no duty for the infringement of which an indictment could be preferred under the Act, unless the duty had been imposed by the Act itself, or by rules properly framed and sanctioned by the Governor-General in Council, in accordance with the provisions of section 8 of the Act.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—Before you go into the merits of the case, we should like to see what our powers are in regard to a review of our decision. You may, therefore, first address us on that point.

Mr. Branson said the court would no doubt be keen to assert its power, if it was possible to do so.

Mr. Nanabhai observed that if the court had the power, it would not decline to alter its sentence, if it thought fit.

Mr. Branson then proceeded to say if he were to show to their lordships that the sentence in the present case was an illegal one, that the rules under which the conviction was obtained were simply departmental rules issued by the Engineer-in-Chief, it was quite clear that whatever departmental punishment to which Mr. Fox might have rendered himself liable for having infringed them, he was by no means open to an indictment which only contemplated rules promulgated under the Act.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai said that Mr. Fox, if he had so chosen, might have appealed, within a month from the date of the conviction, from the decision of the first-class magistrate.

Mr. Branson replied that he was not now appealing from the original conviction. What he now asked their lordships was to reconsider their order, which, he submitted, ought not to have been made without considering whether the original conviction was good.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—If the accused had appealed to the sessions judge after the period of limitation had expired, he would have dismissed the appeal on that ground.

Mr. Branson.—He might have, but then we should have applied here.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—We could not then have said the judge was wrong.

Mr. Branson said he did not quite understand what his lordship's point was. What their lordships had to do was to upset the decision, the moment they were satisfied that the conviction was illegal. In connection with this question, the learned counsel cited a case in 8th Bombay Law Reports, decided by Justices Pinhey and Kemball. It was, he said, a case of perjury, in which the records had been sent for by Judges for enhancing the sentence on the accused. But it turned out, on looking over the papers, that the prosecutor was the man who ought to have been in jail, and that the accused was the only innocent person concerned in the case. Therefore, not only was the sentence, not enhanced, but it was reversed.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—If the conviction is bad, it might of course be reversed.

Mr. Branson.—Yes, and that is what your lordships might have done in this case.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai observed that Mr. Branson might possibly have succeeded in gaining his point if he had appeared at the proper time. But now he had to show what powers the court had to review its own decision.

Mr. Branson said he would presently show that having regard to the gradual increase of the powers of this court since the Act of 1861, a review was distinctly allowed to it of its own decision, on an application for revision. The courts had revisional powers, not only over the subordinate courts, but over the High Court itself ; and he thought their lordships would find that they had power to send for the records even of a criminal trial had on the Original Side of the High Court, for the purpose of considering whether they should not exercise the powers conferred under Act 10 of 1872. Counsel drew attention to the provisions of the old Code which gave the court power to exercise control over subordinate courts. Sections 402 to 406 were all confined to the High Court exercising revisional powers over the inferior courts, and contained no express provisions with reference to their re-considering their own decisions. Also under Act 10 of 1872 the powers of the High Court were limited to considering the actions of the lower courts. But although no express power was given to the High Court reviewing its own orders, there was no express provision against its exercising such power. Every court of record, Mr. Branson urged, had a right to cancel its own order, if it was of opinion that the order had been passed under a misapprehension or obtained by misrepresentation. Now among the cases that had been decided under the old Code was one at page 67, 7th Bombay High Court Reports, Criminal Rulings, Crown vs. Mehtajee Gopaljee. The head note stated the Code contained no provision for the review of an order passed in a criminal case, which under the provisions of the Act was final. But the learned counsel cited cases to show that, so far from justifying the head note, the practice of the High Court, even under the old Code, was that where an *ex parte* application for the acceptance of an appeal had been rejected, the court used afterwards to allow the rejected appeal to be practically reheard. Practically, the High Court, even under the old Code, exercised powers of revision in cases like the present. But there was another authority which, Mr. Branson submitted, was very strong in his favour. The case of the Government of Bengal vs. Meer Soorvarja, reported in the 18th volume of the Weekly Reporter, Criminal Rulings, showed that the High Court of Calcutta, notwithstanding a Full Bench ruling, had cancelled its previous order made under an error in law caused by a misrepresentation of the facts. Counsel contended that the principle of this case was applicable to the present case. It was not necessary for him to charge here anyone with wilful misrepresentations. There was probably ignorance on all sides. The case he had just cited showed that the High Court always had power to reverse its own order where that order had been obtained through misrepresentation or an apparent oversight on the part of all

case show that the original conviction was an illegal one.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—In the event of having no power we cannot go into the merits of the case, and then you must adopt some other procedure.

The question for the reference of the Full Bench was then framed in the following terms:—Whether a Divisional bench of the High Court has, under section 369 or section 439, or both taken together, or otherwise, power to alter or review its own decision in a criminal case. Pending the decision of this question Mr. Fox was ordered to be let out on bail in his own recognisances.

Mr. Branson said that the accused was at Dharwar, and that a telegram might be sent at once notifying his release.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—We will send a special messenger.

Mr. Branson.—It takes four days to go there; we are ready to deposit the money for the telegram we propose to send.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—This is done in civil cases. I do not remember the same being done in a criminal case. The jailer may refuse to act upon the telegram.

Mr. Branson said he would take the chance of the jailer not accepting the authority of the telegram. His impression was that telegrams were sent in criminal cases too. However, he was not sure, and it might be that in him the wish was father to the thought. It took four days to go to Dharwar The accused had now been in jail for a fortnight, and they were anxious to have him detained there as little longer as possible.

Mr. Justice Nanabhai.—If telegrams were sent in criminal cases a murderer might be let out on the strength of a telegraphic message, and he might disappear. You may send your own telegram to the accused, stating the nature of the order that has now been made. That may be some consolation to him.

The court rose at about 6-30 p.m.

CORRUPTION IN THE RUSSIAN ARMY.

In the course of an article on the state of the Russian Army, contributed by "Stepniak" to the *Times*, some remarkable details are given as to the corruption that prevails, some of them derived from the records of a recent trial in Russia. The writer says:—

In Russia the command of a regiment is a sinecure—as sure a source of income as a landed estate. This is a matter of general knowledge—a fact recognized by tradition and sanctioned by authority. A subaltern, when his "income" (i.e., his stealing) is not "in proportion to his rank" (a perfectly unique expression of its sort,) is formally admonished. These "incomes" are made in a variety of ways; from "economics" effected in the purchase of food, forage, saddlery, and the rest down, to the very soles of the soldiers' boots. Food, being in daily consumption, and its consumption less easily checked than some other things, is the principal source of revenue.

In order to complete our picture it is only necessary to say a few words concerning the medical department, which, in peace as well as in war plays so important a part in the malversations of which the army is the theatre. To give an idea of the character of our medical service two recent and characteristic trials may be cited—that of Bush and that of Koritzky. Both these men were fully matriculated thieves. The first was Surgeon-in-Chief of the Fleet. His trial took place in 1882, and made, as well it might, a great noise in Russia. The other gentleman was Surgeon-in-Chief of the army. His trial took place in December, 1884. The two trials in the main features were identical—the same crimes, the same procedure, the same subterfuges of defence. We need then analyze but one of these trials—that of Bush—for though older than the other, it is richer in detail. Surgeon-in-Chief and Civil-General, Dr. Bush, did not, like Rykoff, of the Skopine Bank, distinguish himself by the enormity of his peculations; the blackmail he levied never exceeded from a hundred to two hundred pounds, and he condescended, on occasion, to accept as little as a five pound note. Neither did he show in his rogueries anything like the cleverness and finesse which were displayed by the members of the false recruitment commission, whose exploits I recounted in one of my previous articles. The most characteristic feature in the Bush affair is its amazing and patriarchal simplicity. For eight years places, promotions, and transfers were sold in the chief surgeon's office without any sort of concealment or disguise, almost as openly as if they had been offered by auction. True, the director did not actually receive the cash with his own hands. But that made practically no difference. It even simplified matters. The business was managed by two confidential men—Andreef, who acted as cash-keeper and Partenoff, who acted as clerk. It was no secret; everybody knew what was going on. Of 126 surgeons who were called as witnesses, 86 admitted that they had either paid blackmail themselves or knew those who had been thus mulcted. The other 40 denied all personal knowledge of the doings in question; protested even that they had never heard tell of them. But their sincerity was evidently doubted by the Imperial Procurator, for he significantly complimented the 86 on the "civic courage" (*sic*) which they displayed in confessing their fault.

As a further illustration, take the case of Dr. Malinovsky. He undertook to pay Andreef, acting on behalf of Bush, 400 roubles for a place at Vladivostock. Bush asked for no other security than the aspirant's word, received him "very graciously," promised him the nomination he wanted, and in dismissing him gave him a cordial shake of the hand. But when Malinovsky's appointment was gazetted as medical officer at Vladivostock, and he received travelling money for his journey (out of which Bush's fee was to have been deducted), he did not pay up. This did not arise from any want of will, but, as the young doctor testified in court, it was absolutely impossible for him to spare just then the sum he had agreed to give. Before leaving St. Petersburg he went to Bush, explained his circumstances, apologised for his unpunctuality, and promised to pay later on. But Bush would not listen to reason, made "a great row," and showed Malinovsky to the door, crying furiously, "If I had known you were such a scoundrel you should never have entered the service." After this, as may be supposed, the Surgeon-in-Chief did not get his 400 roubles. But Malinovsky felt that he had not acted quite uprightly in the matter; his conscience always troubled him, and he declared before the tribunal that he still considered himself Bush's debtor. But most of the doctors paid up in due course, either out of a sense of honour or to avoid incurring the enmity of their chief. Ordinary nominations and simple transfers were dealt in "according to the established tariff," which varied, however, from 200 to 400 roubles (£20 to £40) for each transaction. Bush, of course, endeavoured to exact the larger sum and drove very hard bargains. The Surgeon-General of the Baltic Fleet, V. Smirnoff, testified that in 1880 he was travelling with two young doctors, one whom, unrestrained by his presence, observed, "But it is altogether abominable. They bargain down there (the Surgeon-in-Chief's office) as if it were a drug shop. I offered Andreef 250 roubles, but he wanted 300, and as I could not afford so much my nomination did not come off." Yet all was not "shop." The story was graced with a touch of poetry and romance, represented by Mdlle. Selezneff, a lady of *corps de ballet*. Mr. Efremoff, one of the witnesses, testified that, being invited to take tea at Bush's house, he met there the lady in question and Andreef. While they were at table a packet was brought to the chief, who, after opening it and running his eye over the contents, exclaimed "Ah, what a stupid fellow this Shvank is. He does not know how to make appointments." And then, turning to Mdlle. Selezneff, he said, "Nominate somebody yourself," whereupon the ballet dancer named Dr. Teichoff, and her nomination was duly carried into effect.

The trial of Bush is a mirror in which we see reflected all the rottenness of Russian official life. As a journal of the day observed, "It is a lump of mud taken at random from a marsh reeking with filth." There are Bushes everywhere, big and little. And every Bush has his Parsenoff, his Andreef, and his Mdlle. Selezneff. But I shall not dwell here on the social and political significance of this scandalous trial. Let us confine ourselves rather to what may be termed its special and technical bearings, so far as they throw a light on the subject more immediately before us. The case of Dr. Bush enables us to see in action that process of natural selection of which I cited several instances in connexion with the army. It may, indeed, be safely affirmed that this process has gone further in the department of medicine than that of arms. We have seen by what sort of disgraceful openings men enter on the noble career of healing, and by what means they rise therein. Appointments, promotions, exchanges—all are obtained by bribery. Yet a man who pays for a favour or a place is not necessarily a scoundrel—at any rate, in Russia—for in Russia bribery has become, so to speak, acclimatized; it holds a recognized place among our manners and customs. But, even with this qualification, a briber cannot be regarded as a model of civic virtue, and those who, though they may not actually either bribe or take bribes, never raise their voices in protest against the malversations and abuses of others do not occupy a much loftier position. If not robbers they are receivers, and the line that divides the man who, by keeping silence, makes himself a virtual accomplice from the active associate is not easily defined. And if by chance an honest doctor gets in by honourable means and is zealous for the public weal, as Skaritine was, it is much more difficult for him to remain in an inferior position and keep his integrity than for a military officer of the combatant branch of the service. For a doctor is naturally a controller and a chief. It is his duty to watch over and safeguard the wellbeing of the soldier. Hence his part must either be connivance and complicity, or war to the knife against an entire system, a war *a la* Skaritine, which can only end as his ended.

The colossal and universal robberies of which the Russian army was the victim in the Bulgarian war as previously in the Crimean war, were not, let me repeat, due merely to the bad faith of roguish contractors, any more than to the fortuitous negligence or incompetence of generals and inspectors. The cause lies deeper. They were the natural results of our political system. For this reason that which has befallen in the past will happen in the future. Before the Bulgarian war, as I have already observed the Russian people were under a fond illusion in this regard. But they are under no such illusion now. Bitter experience has opened their eyes to the truth. From the first rumour of a possible war with England Russian papers have told us frankly what to expect. And all Russia is of the same opinion. In the next war, against whomsoever it may be waged, the soldiers will either be starved or poisoned, either be compelled to eat adulterated bread and putrid meat, or die of hunger; wounded, they will be left without help, without covering, and without shelter. They will perish by thousands of exposure and disease; they will be forced to march barefoot (because the contractors will deliver shoes to the men after, not before a battle, it being judiciously calculated that, as many soldiers are sure to be killed, a considerable saving will thereby be effected—not for the State however). They will either get no medicines at all, or drugs that are not medicines—cream of tartar instead of quinine—the difference in price going into the pockets of those who are appointed to watch over their health and cure their ills.

But is it needful to say that an army, however numerous and courageous it may be, eaten up by evils such as these, is utterly incapable of waging a long and serious war? Herein lies the cause of the relative weakness of Russia. By raising an enormous loan, and so imperilling the nation's future and burdening beyond measure its resources, the financial difficulty may be temporarily surmounted. But against the gangrene which is gnawing away at its heart the present *régime* is utterly impotent to contend. How can it protect the private soldier from his own chiefs and doctors? It is an entire personnel that needs purifying; it is the system, which has made them what they are, that must be remodelled and renewed. As things are, the evil can only increase. The antagonism between the autocracy and the instructed forces of the nation grows more virulent year by year, the army itself including.

The existing Government has thus corrupted, little by little, the entire body social. The autocracy is an incompatible with the safety of the State as with the peace of other nations. Though a military *régime par excellence*, instituted with the intention and object of waging wars of conquest, and likely to grow more warlike in proportion to its interior decomposition, the autocracy is actually the cause of the present military weakness of the State, as much as it is the cause of its extreme poverty and of the stoppage of all intellectual progress.

THE OPIUM REVENUE.

(OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE.)

The following is the opium revenue to date compared with the estimates for the year 1885-86:—

In August.	Bengal. Rs.	Bombay. Rs.	Total Rs.
Estimate	52,07,500	16,05,000	68,12,500
Actual	51,76,960	31,59,000	83,37,960
Better than Estimate	....	15,54,000	15,25,460
Worse than Estimate	28,540	....	....
To the end of Aug.			
Estimate	2,60,37,500	79,25,000	3,39,62,500
Actual	2,55,76,865	1,04,96,200	3,60,74,065
Better than Estimate	....	25,71,200	21,10,565
Worse than Estimate	4,60,635	....	....

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Schooner Ebenezer, 317 tons, Captain J Milne, will sail to-day for Chittagong in ballast.

The barque Victorine, 297 tons, Captain C Band, will sail to-day for Chittagong with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Sheikh, 1,283 tons, Captain S C Barr, sailed yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

The steam-ship Werneth Hall, 2,690 tons, Captain T Collin, will sail to-day for Kurrachee with same cargo.

The steam-ship Nederland en Orange, 1,513 tons, Captain J G Gallichan, sails to-day for Jedda via Aden with a general cargo and 900 pilgrims.

The steam-ship Othello, 1,934 tons, Captain J Atkins, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst from Hull (4th Aug), with a general cargo. She is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Company.

The steam-ship Armenia, 2,218 tons, Captain G Read, sails to-day for Liverpool vis Kurrachee and Canal with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr Croft, Mr, Mrs and Miss Costa and Mr Premchund.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From
10	Othello (s)	Atkins	Hull, Aug. 4.
	Knight of St. Patrick (s)	Jones	Penarth, Aug. 15.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
10	Euphrates (s)	Stewart	Kurrachee.
	Sheikh (s)	Barr	Hull.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Nederland, en Orange for Jedda via Aden.
Schooner Ebenezer, Milne, for Chittagong.
Steamer Armenia, Read, for Liverpool and Kurrachee.
" Werneth Hall, Collin, for Kurrachee.
Barque Victorine, Band for Chittagong.

The steamer Khandalla, for Malabar Coast and Calcutta, entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—Sept. 11.

From Glasgow.

Armenia s—5 cases essence of lemon, soap, &c, Rogers and Co; 150 cases whisky, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 25 cases whisky, Wallace and Co; 30 cases wine, W and A Graham and Co; 150 cases whisky, Bennett and Co.

From New York.

Armenia s—20 cases lamps, Theodore Knaust.
Werneth Hall s—30 cases clocks, E Heptoola.

From London.

Patna s—6 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally; 20 casks fuse, Oomer Jumail.
Mirzapore s—9 cases still burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Henzada s—15 cases oilmanstores, Barton and Co.
Ancona s—15 cases sherry, the National Bank of India.
Thirlmere s—11 packages oilmanstores, by Hay Sumeeodin; 4 cases aniline dye, Gopaljee Mooljee; 10 cases aniline dye, P Talookchund; 92 kegs paints, Essoffally Kookabhoy; 20 bales old gunny bags, Ebrahim Budroodin; 2 cases medicine of other sorts, C Canjee; 70 kegs paints, Dossabhoy Sullimanjee; 50 casks pale ale, Finlay, Muir and Co.
China s—8 cases provisions, Barton and Co.

From Liverpool.

Werneth Hall s—1 case German silver sheets, T Beoherdas; 25 cases school slates, Ebrahimjee Keekabhoy.

From Trieste.

Nizam s—10 cases glassware, B F Willmecker and Co; 157 cases writing paper and 21 cases playing cards, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son; 187 packages writing paper, S A S Dawood.

From Marseilles.

R Rubattino s—25 cases brandy, D P Bathe and Co.
China s—10 cases medicine, Meiffre Neveu and Co; 1 package perfumery, Lalabhunker Nanabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—Sept. 11.

For Liverpool.

Clan Buchanan s—1,000 cwts wheat, Ludha Cultanjee; 1,000 cwts wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 4 barrels chutneys, M M Poonjiajee.
Roxburg s—4,119 cwts. wheat, Finlay, Muir and Co; 421 cwts mustard seed, Ritchie, Stuart and Co.

For London.

Henzada s—4,018 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.
Highfield s—643 cwts beerabole, Cassem Somar; 200 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jaitha and Co; 7 bales hides, Matha Essa; 6 bales hides, M Coorjee; 1,365 lbs nutmeg, V Ramdas; 60 bundles horns, V Canjee.
Cathay s—599 cwts rapeseed, Toussaint and Boutillier; 125 bales hides and skins, Owen and Okell; 138 cwts gum, Abdul Rahim, Abdul Cader.

For Hull.

Inchlonga s—6,003 cwts linseed, Remington and Co.

For Odessa.

Timavo s—1,004 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

For Marseilles.

Cathay s—3,198 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.

For Boston.

Armenia s—95 bales skins, Varabaux and Co.

For Calcutta.

Peshwa s—67 bales cotton, R Luckmondas.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—Sept. 10.

Watts, Col., 19th Bo. Infy., on leave, from Deesa.

September 11.

Lucas, Maj. Bo., 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, from Mhow.
Kemball, Lt., Bo., 2nd Belooch, on duty, from Mhow.
Pym, Capt., Bo. 1st Worcestershire Regt., on duty, from Mhow.
Wood, Lt., Bo. 1st Gren., on duty, from Baroda.

DEPARTURES.—Sept. 11.

Hartigan, Lt., Bo., 12th N. I., on duty, to Poona.
Kemball, Lt., Bo., 2nd Belooch Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Pym, Capt., Bo., 1st Worcestershire Regt., on leave, to Poona.
Lucas, Major, Bo., 2nd Sind Horse, on duty, to Kurrachee.
Watts, Col., 19th Bo, Infy., on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.
REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.

Bombay, Sept. 12.

The range at Colaba is available for practice for the Bombay Vol. Rifle Corps, this day, Saturday, the 12th inst. from 4 p.m. to dark. Members must notify their intention not later than 1 p.m. on the day they wish to fire to allow of arrangements being made for markers, &c.

Notified that a match of 8 a side has been arranged for against the 2-15th Regiment on Saturday, the 19th September, 1885.

The range will be kept for members practicing for the match on Saturday, the 12th and Wednesday, the 16th inst.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

STILL GERMAN WINES.

WE beg to invite attention to our Selection of PABSTMANN'S Celebrated STILL HOCKS from the Rhine Provinces at prices ranging from Rs. 16 to Rs. 34 per dozen quarts, and Rs. 9 to Rs. 16 per dozen pints. The assortment we offer has been carefully selected to allow of Connoisseurs making selections to suit their respective requirements.

Per doz. qts. Rs.		Per doz. pts. Rs. a.
16	Laubenheimer, light	9 0
16	Deidesheimer, mellow	9 0
18	Geisenheimer, soft and fine-flavoured	10 8
21	Steinwein, in glass jugs, delicate	... ...
21	Leibfraumilch, very soft and delicate	11 8
24	Hockheimer Berg.	13 0
27	Rudesheimer (Rich after Dinner Wines.)	14 8
30	Marcobrunnier (Rich after Dinner Wines.)	16 0
34	Queen Victoria Berg. (Rich after Dinner Wines.)	... ...

BARTON AND COMPANY, LD.,
WINE, PROVISION AND GENERAL STORES,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.
BOMBAY.

ALSO OF LONDON, CALCUTTA, BORDEAUX, MADRAS, LAHORE, KARACHI.

FOUR GOLD AND TWO SILVER MEDALS were awarded to us and Correspondents whom we represented at the late Calcutta International Exhibition.

Cash. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.	LIQUEURS, &c.	Credit. Per case. 1 doz. qts. Rs. a.	2 doz. pts. Rs. a.
9 8	51 8	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	52 0	54 0
7 4	...	Chartreuse, green, per bottle	7 8	...
6 4	...	Do. yellow	6 8	...
59 0	62 0	Benedictine from the Monastery	62 0	65 ...
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best	53 8	57 ...
47 8	...	Noyeau de Martinique	49 8	...
37 0	...	Kümmell, finest Riga	38 8	...
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8	42 ...
26 0	...	Orange Bitters, best	27 0	... 8
19 4	...	Vermouth	20 0	... ...
...	27 8	Asserted Liqueurs, choice, per doz. pts.	...	28 8
15 8	...	Ginger Wine, finest green (Usher's)	16 0	... ...
15 8	...	Ginger Wine (Bishop's)	16 0	... ...
19 0	...	Quinine Wine (Bishop's)	20 0	... ...
13 0	...	Lime-Juice Cordial	13 8	... ...
		BEER AND CIDER.		
5 8	3 12	Bass's Champagne Ale, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 8	3 12	Guinness's Extra Stout, "The Bull Dog" Bottling	5 12	4 0
5 0	3 8	German Pale Ale	5 4	3 12
5 0	3 8	Pilsener Beer	5 4	3 12
4 8	4 0	Champagne Cider	7 0	4 4
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CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,

Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

NOTICES.

THE

"OPEN SESAME"

SPIRIT STAND,

OF

NICKEL-MOUNTED BRITISH OAK.

Just introduced, and for which the SOLE RIGHT OF SALE IN INDIA has been secured by us for a Term.

The Advantages claimed for this Spirit Stand are three in number—

1.—It is locked securely by merely pressing down and snapping the flaps which fall over the stoppers. At the same time the Cigar Drawer is also securely fastened.

No. 3853.

2.—Below the Bottles there is a neat divided Drawer for Cigars.

3.—The key is required only for opening the Stand, which may be left unlocked and in use at pleasure. The lock is an excellent one, with a small sized key.

CASH PRICES:

With Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 85.
With Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 95.
With 3 Bottles Cut all over, Rs. 135.
With 3 Bottles Half-Cut, Rs. 122.

The "OPEN SESAME" Spirit Stand can be procured only from us at our ESTABLISHMENTS.

"KOI HAI?" GONGS.

A New Idea, very useful in every Home, for Table, Hall, or Verandah, to summon servants and to announce meals, or the arrival of visitors, &c.

No. 3731.

Of Platinoid Metal, which does not tarnish. Gong and Stand of the same metal. Rs. 26, Cash.

HAMILTON & Co.,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY.

September 11, 1885.

General Depôt. GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE COMFITS DEPÔTS The results of the Experiments made in the Hospitals of Paris, London, Rio-de-Janeiro, etc., show that Dr. GIBERT'S DEPURATIVE COMFITS Approved by the Paris Colleges of Medicine, are the best, the most efficacious and the most economical of known depuratives. They suit all ages and all constitutions of both sexes. Beware of Imitations. AND DRUGGISTS' at 5f., 5s. & 5m. at 102 Faubourg Poissonnière, PARIS. For BRITISH INDIA. Bombay & Calcutta. Madras and Colombo. Lahore. AT ALL PHARMACIENS (Gibt's DESLAURIERS) EXPLOSIVE & Co

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER

IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY

For INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never failed when used according to printed directions, including each bottle, and to poor daily sufferers is the most unsurpassed hands.

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Colds, Chills, Fever and Ague, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Stomach Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Pain, Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings speedy and permanent relief in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the welcomed and trusted Friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.

EP No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

PERRY DAVIS & SON, Providence, R. I. Proprietors.

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ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,

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ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

ANTI-FAT

NOTICES.

In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY:

OUTLER, PALMER & CO.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP TABLETS 6d. BOXES 1/6 W. V. WRIGHT & SONS LIMITED LONDON

CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, ENAMELS AND DURESCOES.

THE SILICATE PAINT Co.

(Messrs. J. B. ORR & Co.)

OF CHARLTON, KENT.

BEG to draw the attention of the Public to the fact that they alone are the Makers and Registered Proprietors of the well known CHARLTON SILICATE PAINTS, CHARLTON WHITE CHARLTON ENAMEL, DURESCO, &c., and are alone entitled to the use of these names. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons dealing in Paints under any of the said Registered Titles, unless the said Paints are sold by the Silicate Paint Co.'s authority, and marked with their name and Trade Mark as below.

These high class Paints have received eulogistic mention in the ENCYCLOPÆDIA BRITANNICA (see Ninth Edition, Vol. XIX., page 86).

J B O LONDON DURESCO

JOHN FLEMING & Co.,

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Agents for the Silicate Paint Co.

A REQUISITE FOR EVERY GENTLEMAN'S WARDROBE.

JOHN HAMILTON & CO.'S PATENT PORTABLE

TROUSERS STRETCHER

Awarded SILVER MEDAL, London International Exhibition, 1884.

MORE ESSENTIAL FOR TROUSERS THAN TREES FOR BOOTS.

The enormous demand for this article, together with the thousands already in use, sufficiently attest its merits. The tension is obtained by turning the rod (which is screwed), and same can be regulated to the 16th of an inch. Packs in a case 17 in. by 5 in. the rod being jointed.

OF ALL TAILORS & OUTFITTERS.

Wholesale only: 21, Bedford Street, Strand, London, W.C.

NATURE'S RESTORATIVE.

ENTERICON

CERTAIN, SAFE, AND PERMANENT.

RAYNHAM'S ENTERICON is An Absolute Remedy for the Cure of Nervous Prostration, Brain and Nerve Disease, Debility, Flatulence, Lassitude, Loss of Vital Power, Bilious Liver Stomach and Kidney Complaints, Indigestion, and Female Complaints. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, thus for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. It never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, recommended by eminent physicians and chemists. A short trial will satisfactorily prove its efficacy. Sold by all Chemists. Price 6s., 11s., and 22s.

AGENTS.—BOMBAY Kemp & Co. Ld., CALCUTTA —Smith Stanistreet & Co.; Bathgate & Co.; Scott, Thompson & Co.

FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

OVERWHELMING TESTIMONY ACCOMPANIES EVERY BOTTLE PROVING THIS TO BE THE GREATEST MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED.

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kind, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores
Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck
Cures Ulcerated Sore Legs
Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face
Cures Scurvy Sores
Cures Cancerous Ulcers
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases
Cures Glandular Swellings
Clears the Blood from all impure matter from whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS FROM ALL PARTS Read the following:—

North-street, Audenshaw (near Manchester), "January 10, 1882.

"It affords me great pleasure to add my testimony to the wonderful effects of your Blood Mixture, which has cured me of a very bad ulcerated foot and ankle. I had four wounds which prevented me following my occupation for four years, during which time I have been in five different infirmaries and under fifteen different doctors. I was at last induced to try your Blood Mixture, and after taking three small bottles I was able to go to work, and by the time I had taken nine or ten bottles I was completely cured. Make whatever use you like of this, for the benefit of other sufferers.—I am, yours respectfully "JOHN WILLIAMS.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 6d. each, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases. By ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world.

PROPRIETORS,

THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,

LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

TRADE MARK, BLOOD MIXTURE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY. ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884. For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India. Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London. CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co TRADE MARK

NOIRINE. TRADE MARK.

SPECIALITY FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

NOIRINE,

OR THE BEAUTIFUL THING

A WATERPROOF BOOT POLISH.

Possesses properties which have never hitherto been obtained in a combined form, viz.:—

Preservation of the Leather, Brilliancy of Polish, Imperviousness to Wet,

Simplicity in Application, Cleanliness, Portability, and Cheapness.

Suitable for ordinary Calf Leather as well as Patent Leather. Preserves the Leather, keeps Boots in shape, gives a Brilliant Polish. Invaluable to Sportsmen, Hunting Men, Military Men, Ladies, Children, and Travellers.

Particularly well suited for India and the Colonies, as the hottest weather does not make it sticky. It keeps its brilliancy in the monsoon, and preserves the leather from damp and mildew.

Is in general use in England, especially amongst Military, Naval, and Hunting Men. Testimonials have also been received from several Officers in India, as to its suitability for the Indian climate; also from China, Japan, and the Colonies.

From Henry Cleveland, Esq., Stanley Gardens, London.—*Late of Bombay.* 24th Sept. 1883.

To the MANAGER of the NOIRINE COMPANY.

"The 'NOIRINE' is simply perfection. It has made my old boots and harness look like new."

(Signed) H. CLEVELAND.

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:—

TREACHER & COMPANY (Limited), Bombay, Byculla & Poona.

THE TRADE AND NATIVE DEALERS SUPPLIED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.

OFFICES OF THE NOIRINE COMPANY: 8, NEWMAN STREET, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

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Finest Old Irish Whiskey

MATURED BY

Treacher & Comp.y

LIMITED.

Bombay, Byculla AND Poona.

OLD IRISH WHISKY.

The immense success which has attended the introduction of their unrivalled blend of SCOTCH WHISKY (Old Glenlivet) has induced TREACHER & Co. to apply their long and practical knowledge of this branch of the Company's business to the production of a blend of the finest IRISH WHISKY which would meet with the approval of consumers of the article.

After lengthened experiments with the finest matured Spirits from the best known Distilleries in Ireland, the Management have succeeded in producing a blend which they confidently assert to be unequalled by any other offering in India.

It is a well-known fact that a large portion of the Whisky offered as Irish is known to the trade as "silent spirit," which is commonly distilled from refuse, such as spoiled grain, rotten potatoes, and other abominations.

TREACHER and Co. guarantee that this blend is made from pure Malt Spirit only, distilled from the finest grain or malt; is pure, mild, and agreeable, and entirely free from essential oils and other impurities.

Per 1 dozen Case, Cash, Rs. 22-8.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED,

WINE MERCHANTS,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE PROVIDENCE IRON WORKS Co., LIMITED

MARCHIENNES (BELGIUM).

This Company yearly supplies the London Market with 25,000 tons of the best Iron, and has been awarded the first Prizes at all Exhibitions, and amongst them:—
PRIZE MEDAL, LONDON, 1862.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1867 and 1878.
GOLD MEDAL AND FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE, CALCUTTA, 1884.

The Providence Iron Works Co., Ld., is prepared to supply Railway Companies, Engineers, Contractors, Iron Merchants, &c., with every kind of Iron, but specially
ROLLED IRON BEAMS AND CHANNEL IRON FROM 2 in. by 1 in. to 20 in. by 8 in. in length up to 66 feet.
ANGLES, T. BARIRONS, NAIL-RODS, CAST-IRON COLUMNS.
RIVETTED GIRDERS AND BEAMS FOR BUILDINGS AND BRIDGES. FULL CENTRE WHEELS IN IRON AND STEEL FOR RAILWAY CARRIAGES. SHEET PLATES IN IRON AND STEEL FROM 9 FEET WIDTH AND TO ANY LENGTH; CHEQUERED AND BUCKLED PLATES FOR BRIDGES.
Tensions-strain guaranteed: 20 tons per square inch for No. 2 or Best and 22 tons for No. 3 or Best-Best.
The Company always keeps IN STOCK ABOUT 3,000 TONS OF GIRDERS, CHANNEL, ANGLES, BARIRONS, &c., and prompt deliveries can be secured by "Telegraph Code."
Books of sections, quotations and every informations can be obtained on application to

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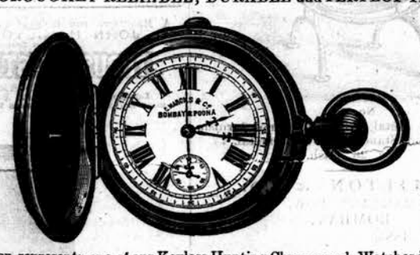
RACING WATCHES.

MARCKS & Co., Limited, beg to invite attention to their CHRONOGRAPHS and RACING WATCHES enumerated below. We guarantee them in every respect as being THOROUGHLY RELIABLE, DURABLE and PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS.

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH & CLOCK MAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS AND IMPORTERS OF PIANOFORTES.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SOUNDY & COMPANY LIMITED

Importers BOMBAY & Makers of

PIANOFORTES,

AMERICAN ORGANS AND HARMONIUMS

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR THE

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTEFABRIK,

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IRON FRAME PIANOS by all the LEADING MAKERS.

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LAMPS,

OF SUPERIOR DESIGNS AND MANUFACTURE.

HANGING LAMPS.

For one, two or three Reservoirs.
Rs. 9 to 14; Rs. 10 to 80; Rs. 45 to 80.

TABLE LAMPS.

VASE SHAPE, from Rs. 7-8 to 35.
PEDESTAL, CUT CRYSTAL BASE and RESERVOIRS, from Rs. 13-8 to 30.
BRONZE BASE, WITH CHINA RESERVOIRS, from Rs. 5-12 to 10.

HAND LANTERNS.
HURRICANE, for hand or wall.
The P. W. D. HURRICANE, extra strong, makes a useful lamp for Camp.
RAILWAY GUARD'S LAMP, with red and green shades.
Many other new and convenient Lanterns.

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THE QUEEN'S SHAPE, nickel-plated.
NEW SQUAT NICKEL LAMP, suitable also for Piano, with cowl-shaped reflector.

WALL LAMPS.

BRACKETS, new artistic patterns, from Rs. 9-12 to 15.
With glass mirrors set in handsome plush frames, as *illustration*, Rs. 19-8.
BRONZE RESERVOIRS, with plated reflectors, from Rs. 3 to 6-8.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,

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SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S A-1 HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.

Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

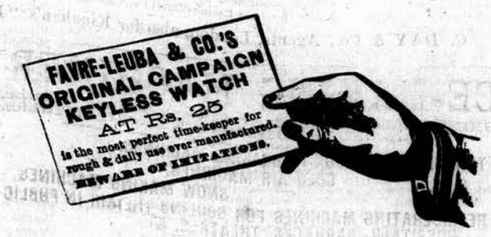
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,

SOLE AGENTS IN BOMBAY.
See Analysis on each Bottle.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"This Whisky is gaining a great reputation in India and the Colonies, competing with the higher class Brands of French Brandy. This brand is certainly *one of the highest* of the Scotch Whiskies; it is *Invalids*, and those who like more than one glass of toddy we strongly recommend them to drink a spirit that does not give symptoms produced by fusel oil poisoning."—Vide *Civilian*.

"Is certainly one of the finest Brands of Scotch Whisky we have ever had the opportunity of tasting."—Vide *Sportsman*.


FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN
KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

WARNING.—Buyers of the well-known STEEL and FILES made by the old established firm of THOMAS JOWITT AND SONS, of SHEFFIELD, are hereby warned against being induced to accept, as of this firm's manufacture, any goods not bearing one or other of the following Brands. All of these are their registered Trade Marks, and to infringe them is felony.

FOR FILES. HAND CUT. TRADE MARK TESTED. THOS JOWITT. J. T. JOWITT.

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THE CARLTON BOOT

IS the most Comfortable for Walking. After a careful examination of MANY EXHIBITS THE GOLD MEDAL was awarded to it for their absolute superiority TO ALL OTHERS. The Material and Workmanship are the Best that can be obtained, combined with Elegance and Comfort.

Cash Price Rs. 20.

BADHAM, PILE AND CO. Ld.,

BOOT & SHOE MAKERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

LUND & BLOCKLE

(ESTABLISHED 1801.)

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS

TO THE

QUEEN-EMPRESS, THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c. &c

Manufactory: Little Pulteney St., London, W.

INDIAN BRANCH, BOMBAY. AND AT EAST STREET, POONA.

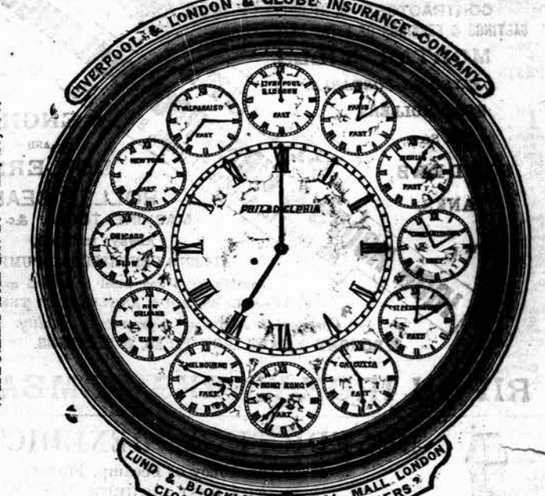
And at 42, Pall Mall, London, S. W.

ENGLISH WATCHES AND CLOCKS

DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS.

This Engraving represents one side of one of the Six Double Face Clocks, showing 26 different Times of the World which MESSRS. LUND & BLOCKLEY especially designed and Manufactured for the

WATCHES from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.



CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to Rs. 10,000.

A SIMILAR CLOCK TO THE ABOVE IS NOW ON VIEW AT Messrs. **LUND & BLOCKLEY'S INDIAN BRANCH RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.**

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OF KEYLESS HALF CHRONOMETER AND OTHER WATCHES SUITABLE FOR ROUGH WEAR AND ALL CLIMATES.

REPEATERS, CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCK AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR WATCHES

SWISS WATCHES,

BY THE BEST MANUFACTURERS, FROM Rs. **10** EACH,
EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

REPAIRS OF ALL KINDS EXECUTED IN BOMBAY.

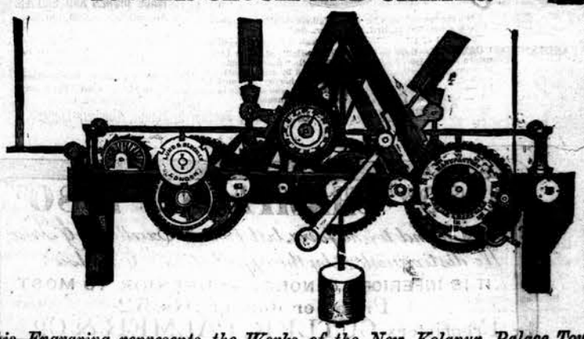
LONDON CASH PRICES.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,

(ESTABLISHED 1801.)

MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

CLOCKS from Rs. 10 to 10,000.



WATCHES from Rs. 10 to 10,000.

This Engraving represents the Works of the New Kolapur Palace Tower Clock designed and Manufactured by Messrs. Lund & Blockley.

Plans and Estimates furnished for Clocks for Durbar Halls, Palaces, Public Buildings, Railways, &c., &c.

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OF CHIMING, MUSICAL, AND PERPETUAL CALENDAR CLOCKS

LARGE TOWER AND CHURCH CLOCKS,

FOR DIALS FROM 3 FEET 6 INCHES TO 50 FEET IN DIAMETER.

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EXAMINED AND GUARANTEED.

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LONDON CASH PRICES.

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PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR SILVER.

THE REAL NICKEL SILVER, introduced upwards of 35 YEARS AGO, WHEN STRONGLY SILVER PLATED CANNOT be distinguished from SILVER. WITH ORDINARY USAGE THIS QUALITY WILL WEAR TWENTY YEARS.

PLAIN FIDDLE PATTERN

TABLE FORKS	Per dozen Rs.	2 8
DESSERT FORKS	"	2 0
TABLE SPOONS	"	2 8
DESSERT SPOONS	"	2 0
COMPLETE SET.....	Rs.	20 0

TERMS 10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY OR BY P.P.P.

BEST SHEFFIELD CUTLERY.

UNSURPASSED FOR DURABILITY, & WARRANTED TO STAND HARD WEAR FOR YEARS.
"A" or best quality with fine Rounded African Ivory handles, through tangs, Blades of the finest Steel.

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MEAT CARVERS (KNIFE AND FORK)	Per pair	" 10 8
GAME CARVERS do.	"	10 8
STEEL SHARPENERS	Each	" 4 8
COMPLETE SET	Rs.	80 0

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PLATE CHESTS OR CANTEENS.

The most complete Canteens in India, comprising every requisite in Table Cutlery, Table Plate, &c.
DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

Canteens for 12 Persons	£22-15-0—Rs. 300-0-0
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Special terms to Regimental Messes, Clubs, &c., in India.
REGIMENTAL CHESTS, INITIALS, MONOGRAMS AND INSCRIPTIONS ENGRAVED TO ORDER
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No. 1 WATCHES.
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No. 5 ELECTRO-PLATED WARE AND TABLE CUTLERY.

FORWARDED FREE TO MOFUSSIL CONSTITUENTS ON APPLICATION.

LUND & BLOCKLEY.

ESTABLISHED 1801.

WATCH & CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO THE QUEEN-EMPRESS THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, &c., &c.

AND BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY LITTLE PULTENEY ST., LONDON. INDIAN BRANCH BOMBAY AND AT EAST STREET, POONA. AND AT 42, PALL MALL, LONDON.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail, 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* also, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged: Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 15 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

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